The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$8 00
do six months, do..... 4 00
do three months, do..... 2 00
Weekly Post, per year..... 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club;* otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only.*

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscriber desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHILDREN.

A GEM FROM LONGFELLOW.

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows
That look toward the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows,
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklets flow,
But in mine is the wind of autumn,
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us,
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood.

That to the world are children:
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the wind are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

A Story of the Moscow Railway.

I was at Moscow in the winter of 186-, and had exhausted the programme of "sights" which every true believer in the British system of traveling is bound to go through. I had traversed the glittering halls of the Imperial Palace, and made the circuit of the red tarret crowned wall which girdles the Kremlin; I had looked down upon the frozen Moskva from the summit of the Ivan Veliki tower, and marvelled at the fantastic coloring of the pineapple-shaped church of Vasili the Blessed. I had stood within the voiceless lips of the Mammoth Bell, and peered into the muzzle of the Monster Cannon. I had bought photographs in the Konznetski Most, and sipped tea in the Troitski Trakteer, and I was now awaiting the arrival of a friend from St. Petersburg, in whose company I proposed extending my travels eastward as far as Nitni.

An eminent authority has said, "In traveling through a romantic country, select a practical companion; in a flat country, select a romantic one." Strictly speaking, the scenery of Central Russia can hardly be called romantic, the best way to form an idea of it being to multiply a billiard board by five millions, and abstract the cushions; but my proposed companion was one who would have neutralized the effect of a tropical sunset or a moonlight view from Mount Olivet. A more thoroughly practical man than Fred. Allfact never breathed; and I would confidently have prescribed him as a corrective to an imagination as luxuriant as that of Victor Hugo or the author of "Phantasies." No play of fancy had a moment's chance with remorseless Manchester intellect, and we had a joke against him on that score at Rugby which is hardly forgotten yet. One of the inmates of the dormitory was telling a story *horosco referens,* of a phantom ship, the crew whereof had perished in mutual conflict, and were thenceforth doomed to remain lifeless on the deck during the day, while at midnight they acted again the butchery which had been the closing scene of their mortal career. Just at this moment, while the indrawn breath of the audience justified their emotion, Fred's slow sententious tones were heard: "Well, I really don't see why the poor fellows mightn't have gone and amused themselves during the day, and then come back in time for the fight in the evening."

I had a good breakfast ready for Fred, for the practical man has a practical appetite, likely to be doubled after such a journey. To go from St. Petersburg to Moscow in winter is no light matter; in the first class you are stewed alive; in the second you are frozen to death; and in both, smothered with smoke by your fellow passengers; and although in point of speed a great advance has recently been made (the time of transit being reduced from twenty hours to nineteen and a half) yet this, under such circumstances, is quite long enough. Ten A. M. being the usual hour of arrival, I had a plentiful repast on the table by 10:30, concluding that, as the train stops only nine times for refreshments, my friend would probably stand in need of it. The half hour struck and he did not appear. I went to the window in hope of speedily beholding a sledge coming jolting into the slow-heaped courtyard, bearing Fred and all his fortunes, but nothing was to be seen. The three-quarters struck, then the hour, and I was beginning to feel surprised, for these creeping trains are usually punctual when the long-expected guest made his appearance. But instead of bursting into the room with a loud laugh and boisterous greeting, according to custom, he entered with the uncertain step of a sleep-walker and without uttering a sound. It needed but one glance at his face to tell that something extraordinary must have befallen him. The jovial rubicund visage was now deadly pale; the firm lip quivered convulsively; the clear, bright eye was dilated with horror. Few men who had seen Fred Allfact on the brink of an Alpine precipice, or in the midst of an Atlantic hurricane, would have recognized him now.

"What on the earth's the matter with you, man?" I asked. "Why, you look as if you had seen a ghost."

"I've seen worse," replied he, in a tremulous voice. "Good heavens! I've often heard of such things, but never believed in them before. By Jove it's too horrible!"

"What is? What's it all about?"

"Give me some breakfast and I'll tell you. Perhaps I'll be able to eat now, I havn't touched a morsel all day."

"What! not for twenty hours? You ought to be hungry, then. Well, eat first and talk afterwards."

He made the attempt, but it was a miserable pretence. To me, who remembered his breakfast before ascending Mont Blanc, and his supper after swimming across the Vistula, there was something portentous in this sudden loss of appetite; and I eagerly awaited the recital of his adventures, which he commenced as follows:

"We left Petersburg at the usual time yesterday, and I, wishing to make myself comfortable (for it was desperate cold) got into a first class compartment, where I found an officer, a lady, and a man who might have been anything, for his fur collar and cap hid his face completely. The train was going to start, and that perhaps the reason why no more people got in; though, indeed, there would not have been much room for them any how, for each of us had a good deal of baggage, except, to be sure, the wrapped up man, who seemed to have nothing with him but a large bundle. Well, off went the train, and for the first fifteen or twenty versts I was as silent as poor Albert Smith used to say the English always are in foreign society; but by and by I got to exchanging a few words with the officer, and presently the lady, who was with him joined in. They spoke French, at which I am pretty fluent, you know" (Fred could never be bothered to learn Russian), "so in a little time we rattled away famously and by the time we got to Luban, where the first twenty minute's halt is made, we were all as thick as thieves. Here my two friends got out to take a snack, but I, having made a big dinner just before leaving, did not think it worth while eating again so soon, and just strolled up and down the platform, till, noticing that the muffled man did not get out, I went to see what he was doing.

"All the time we had been talking this man never said a word, but sat in the corner like a wax figure; and when I looked in and saw him still sitting there motionless, with his bundle behind him, it reminded me somehow of a picture I saw long ago, where a murderer was sitting watching beside the body of his victim."

"What!" I exclaimed, "Fred Allfact turning imaginative! Wonders will never cease."

"Ah, it's all very well for you to chaff," retorted Fred, rather acrimoniously, "you think that because a fellow knows how to take care of himself, he has got no more imagination than a codfish, but I've got as much as you, anyhow."

"My dear fellow," replied I, "I'll concede you the imagination of Shakspeare if you like; only go on with your story, for I'm rather anxious to hear the denouement."

"Perhaps you won't like it so much when you do hear it," said Fred, gloomily; "but to continue. The man looked up in a quick, suspicious way as I got in, exposing a part of his face for the first time. He was so coarsely dressed that I wondered how he came to travel first class at all: but in that moment I caught a glimpse of a face which never belonged to one of the *bourgeois* since the world began."

"Miracle upon miracle!" exclaimed I. "Can this be Fred Allfact, whose favorite maxim used to be that one man is as good as another."

"Ah, you may laugh," responded my friend, "but wait till I get to the end of my story, and then laugh if you can. Well, presently the officer and lady got in again, and we resumed our conversation. I don't know how it was, but somehow our talk turned upon murders, and one horrible story succeeded another, till at last I got quite sick of it, and said, rather excitedly, 'There is one thing to comfort one all over these horrors—that the villians who cause them are certain to be found out and punished.'

"I had scarcely uttered the words when a low, chuckling laugh came from under the wrappings of the unknown, which made me start as if I had been stung. There was something in the sound so positively infernal that I really felt as if it had been the devil himself. But before I could speak the stranger joined in our conversation for the first time.

"Monsieur is of the opinion, then," said he, in the most perfect French, "that it is almost impossible to commit a murder without being detected?"

"Just so," replied I, rather curtly, for there was a latent sarcasm in his tone, which made me think he was laughing at me, though I could not tell how or why.

"Then I fear I must take the liberty of differing from Monsieur on that point," returned he, in a smooth, slippery voice, that gave me the same feeling one has in looking at a snake. "It proved fruitless, and where the murderer is probably at large still."

"Were these cases on which you speak in Russia?" asked I.

"In Russia and elsewhere," he rejoined. "But it strikes me that even in England murderers are not always brought to justice. I have some remembrance of a story called the 'Waterloo Bridge Murder,' which seemed to end in nothing. Messieurs de la Police are very clever, but they are not omniscient."

"They're cleverer than people think them, perhaps," said I rather sharply, for I already felt an accountable aversion to the man, although I had hardly spoken with him for two minutes.

"Perhaps," he returned, with a slight sneer, "but for all that I would not mind having a wager that you might sit opposite to a murderer and talk with him—aye, just after the deed was committed—without finding him out."

He pronounced the last words in a tone almost of triumph, which made me tingle from head to foot. Had I followed my impulse at that moment, I should have collared him and cried out, "Seize this man! he's a murderer."

"And you would have been right, I suppose," interrupted I, beginning to feel interested.

"You'll find out about that later on," returned Fred, who never likes to be hurried in a story. "I saw that my two companions had their suspicions of him likewise, and no wonder; for he was a man dressed like a porter, talking pure French, and expressing himself as this fellow had done was enough to set any man thinking. Whether they had an idea of anything wrong, or merely took him for some young swell out on a frolic, I can't say; but just as I was going to hint my suspicions to them, the train stopped at Volkhoff and my two friends got out to eat as before. Directly they were gone, the stranger got out, too, saying to me, very politely:

"'Will you kindly see that no one takes my place while I get some dinner?'"

Of course I agreed, and away he went. You'd hardly believe that even I, unimaginative as you call me, felt a sort of horror at being left alone there, just as if some evil presence were with me in the carriage, though (excepting our baggage and the stranger's bundle) there was nothing there but myself. And the feeling so gained upon me that at last I got out and stood by the door.

"My two companions were soon back again, but when the train started the stranger was still missing. I noticed this to the officer who replied that he had probably got into another carriage by a mistake, and that we should see him at the next station. However, he did'nt appear, and as station after station was passed without any sign of him, we at last called the (I forgot what station it was), and told him the whole story. The guard laughed and said something in Russ, and then got out; when the officer turned to me and said, 'He tells me that this man is probably a rogue who has left his package on purpose, intending by and by to claim some one else's luggage instead of his own; and so, to make all safe, he means to open the bundle at once, and we are to go with him and see it done.' So we all went into the guard room, and the man undid the bundle, which seemed to contain nothing but a fine velvet cloak tightly rolled up. He unrolled it, and instantly jumped back with a loud 'Och!' as if he had trodden upon a serpent; and no wonder, for when I stepped forward to look, what should I see but a woman's head!

"A woman's head!" echoed I, incredulously. "Pooh! it must have been a wax model, or the head of a lay figure."

"Not a bit; it was a real head, if I ever saw one, and not very long cut off either. The face was the most beautiful I ever saw, looked quite like ivory upon the black velvet, and not the least distorted; she must have been killed sleeping. There was a jewel tiara in the hair, as if for a ball; but the strangest thing was a small piece of paper fixed on the forehead, inscribed, 'The jewels for Moscow; the head for St. Petersburg.'

"I can't imagine; but the man who wrote it was most likely half mad at the time. Well, you may fancy what a to-do there was; the news soon got abroad, and a whole crowd came flocking in, and we had to tell all we knew, and to leave our addresses, in case our evidence should be required. Altogether it was nearly an hour before we got off, and that is why I arrived so late. What do you think of that, now?"

"It is a frightful story, certainly," I said, "but there must be some explanation shortly. The murder must have been done in St. Petersburg, and will soon be known there. Let us see what to-day's paper says when it arrives. It ought to be in to-morrow."

The next day Fred pounced upon the first attainable copy of the Petersburg News, and hastily casting his eyes over it, exclaimed, suddenly:

"This must be it. Listen!"

"Shocking and Mysterious Occurrence. The whole capital has just been thrown into consternation by one of those atrocious murders which from time to time recall the crimes of the Dark Ages. The victim, as all grieve to learn, is the well known and charming Princess Heuzoff.

"It appears that yesterday morning the Princess' maid, on taking a cup of chocolate to her mistress, who graced a ball with her presence the evening before, was horrified to find the latter stretched lifeless on the floor bathed in blood. Frightful to relate, the head had been completely severed from the body, and was nowhere to be found. We regret to add that there is reason to fear that this appalling bereavement has driven to self-destruction the unfortunate Prince, her husband, who has not been heard of since the night of the murder."

"Very neatly smoothed over, that last bit," remarked Fred, significantly. "But it's not to self-destruction that he has been driven anyhow. Well, who would believe this, I wonder, if they were to see it in a book?"

"*L'impossible est toujours vrai,* you know," observed I. "It seems there are white Othellos as well as black. Well done, the nineteenth century! Let us go and get a mouthful of fresh air."

And out we went accordingly.

Startling Discovery.

During the sitting of court in Connecticut, not long ago, on a very cold evening, a crowd of lawyers had collected around the fire that blazed cheerfully on the hearth in the bar-room, when a traveller entered, benumbed with cold, but no one moved to give him room to warm his shins, so he leaned back against the wall in the back part of the room.

Presently a smart young limb of the law addressed him, when the following dialogue took place:

"You look like a traveller?"

"Wall, I suppose I am; I came all the way from Wisconsin a-foot at any rate!"

"From Wisconsin! What a distance to come on one pair of legs."

"Wall, I done it, anyhow."

"Did you ever pass through hell in any of your travels?"

"Yes, sir; I've passed through the outskirts."

"I thought likely. Well, what are the manners and customs there? Some of us would like to know."

"Oh, you'll find them much the same as in this place—*the lawyers sit nearest the fire.*"

THE PAST.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who looking backward from his manhood's prime,
Sees not the spectre of his mispent time?
And, through the shade
Of funeral cypress, planted thick behind,
Hears no reproachful whisper on the wind
From his loved dead?

Who hears no trace of passion's evil force?
Who shuns thy sting, O terrible remorse!
Who does not cast
On the thronged pages of his memory's book,
All times, a sad and half-reluctant look,
Regretful of the past?

Alas! the evil which we fain would shun
We do, and leave the wished for good undone;
Our strength to-day
Is but to-morrow's weakness, prone to fall;
Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all
Are we always.

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been
Permitted, weak and sinful as he was,
To cheer and aid in some ennobling cause,
His fellow-man?

If he hath ridden the outcast, or let in
A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin—
If such hath lent
Strength to the weak, and in an hour of need,
Over the suffering, mindless of his creed
Or home, hath bent—

He has not lived in vain. And while he gives
The praise to Him, in whom he moves and lives,
With thankful heart
He gazes backward, and with hope before,
Knowing that his works he nevermore
Can henceforth part.

THE FASHIONS.

(From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.)

RECEPTION DRESSES.

The silks which have this year been imported in such exceedingly quiet and rich colors, make very handsome dresses for reception and dinner, or visiting toilettes. A superb costume, which might be worn for any of these occasions; has the demi-trained skirt, bordered upon the bottom with three scantily gathered flounces which are bound both top and bottom with velvet of the same shade. Above is a velvet flounce of about five inches width in front, but which widens to about nine at the back. The overskirt with apron front is trimmed with a very heavy velvet fringe of exactly the same shade as the velvet. The basque and flowing sleeves are also finished with fringe.

A VERY STYLISH RECEPTION DRESS is of gray faille. The trained skirt has one flounce edged at the top and bottom with narrow black thread lace. The second skirt, which is quite long, has the bottom cut in scollops which are at least a quarter of a yard in size. These are edged with a narrow flounce of the material, while above is a broad black thread lace, which is gathered to fit into the scollops, the lower part just falling over the top of the narrow flounce; a very narrow jet trimming is laid over the lace gathers, and a bow without ends covers the fullness at the top or end of each scollop. A third skirt with an apron front is simulated by the lace, which is brought up high at the sides, while it edges the puffs at the back. The heart shaped waist and the wide sleeves are elaborately trimmed with lace.

EVENING DRESSES

are of course made of all the delicately tinted silks which are displayed for this purpose. A very stylish model is of pale blue poult de soie. The skirt which displays a very long full train, is without trimming. The tunic, which is very long behind, and which is caught up at the sides with sashes of pale blue velvet, is bordered with a wide flounce of white Duchess lace. The Pompadour corsage and demi-long sleeves have the same trimming.

FASHIONABLE FUR SETS AND TRIMMINGS.

All the fashionable furs, which are offered below last year's wholesale prices, may be found on Broadway and elsewhere. Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink, seal skin, ermine, black and silver fox, and the fashionable Alaska sable, are among the furs most called for. Sets of very handsome Russian sable, muff and boa, are of the dark rich color peculiar to this favorite fur. Remarkably handsome sets are composed entirely of the tips. The Hudson Bay sable is, of course, lighter than the Russian, yet it is a favorite fur, which will probably be always called for by those who appreciate fur goods. The great demand here, as everywhere else, is for seal skin. Jackets are slashed, or cut whole, loose, or to fit the figure: they are also bordered with other fur, or they are plain. The two principal furs used by this house for bordering are grebe and Alaska sable.

[Harpers Bazar.]

HOW TO LENGTHEN SHORT SKIRTS.

Modistes have devised a plan for lengthening the short skirts of street dresses, so that they may trail on the floor when worn in the house. Make the six-gored skirt of ordinary walking length—that is, just escaping the ground; cut the placket hole in the middle of the back; sew the front breadths with slight gathers to the belt, and finish the belt with hooks and eyes, leaving the three back widths hanging; then face the upper part of the back widths, and put in a drawing string. When the skirt is to be worn in the streets draw the back breadths up to the belt; when it is required to train slightly in the house, let the fullness droop low over the tournure, and the over-skirt or polonaise will conceal the loose hanging breadths.

JEWELRY.

With the return of the holidays the jewelry palaces present an array of beautiful things for gifts. Among the choicest gifts this year are cane pendants arranged to serve also as a brooch. These beautiful works of art are valuable enough to be kept as heir-looms. They are of pink sardonyx, dark jasper, or the bright green chrysoprase, artistically cut to represent historic characters, heads of famous beauties, or mythological subjects, and are mounted with pearls and diamonds. They cost from $300 to $600. Fine Geneva paintings also ornament the universally worn locket. These are often incrusted with diamonds, and set in flowers of colored gold.

NECKLACES

are twisted rope chains, or else the cable chain, or large round links of pale Etruscan gold. Watch chains are the long opera chains that pass around the neck, with a tassel end and a slide that answers for a brooch. Cameos and paintings are often put in these slides. The popular gold bracelet is a thick, heavy looking band of Etruscan gold an inch wide, with light Greek ornamentation, or else a floral design in colored gold. Plain bands are $100; those much ornamented are from $200 to $300 a pair. The gauntlet bracelets, three inches wide, shaped like a great cuff of gold, are not generally admired. Gentlemen's lockets are of stone cameo, or of onyx, with monogram; from $25 to $40. Crystal pendants, with intaglio cutting, painted in the natural colors of flowers, are also fashionable for gentlemen.

IN SETS OF JEWELRY

those of gold are most appropriate for general wear, as they are appropriate for all occasions. The designs are copied from the antique, with yellow Etruscan gold for the base, ornamented with the red and green golds that are colored by acids. The handsomest sets, consisting of ear rings and a brooch that will serve as a pendant also, cost from $75 to $100; $50 or $60 will buy a beautiful set of less elaborate work. Pale blue turquoises are probably the most popular stones, although only becoming to blondes. Of barbaric designs, set in Etruscan gold, very handsome turquoises sets cost $100; if associated with pearls, elaborate sets are $175 or $200. The pink coral sets, worn alike by dark and fair ladies, are preferred in balls, square blocks, and pear-shaped pendants, rather than in the carved floral designs.

TOYS.

The special novelty is the creeping doll, which, when wound up will crawl 25 feet, turning its head and looking about in a weird way that makes grown people nervous, but delights the little folks; price $5. Small wax dolls, with natural curls, are sold, undressed, for 50 cents; a doll dressed in a knitted wool dress that will not rumple or tear easily, with knitted parasol and hat in gray Berlin wool, is $1; a French toy, for $1 25, is a crying baby in a cradle, moving its hands and mouth as if crying to get out.

Gambling in New York—An Expose of Notorious "Hells."

It is well known that our chief cities are cursed, more now perhaps than ever, with bold and flaring gambling establishments, which, spite of the law and expensive police organizations, are allowed to flourish in the face of the community. It is time they were being routed out, amidst the general cry for and work of reform which is now being demanded by the honest people on all hands. It is gratifying therefore, to see a leading journal in New York arousing attention to the subject there, where the vice, perhaps, is the greatest. The New York Tribune, of Saturday, contained an elaborate expose of the practice and "profession" of gambling as now conducted in that city. It says that according to the estimate of several police officials, based on reports and special information collected in the discharge of their duties, their are at least 500 gambling houses in New York, and at least 2,500 persons of known bad character make their livings through their connection as owners, backers, dealers, ropers, and servants, with these illegal establishments. Of these two hundred or more dens, ninety-five are kept with such open disregard of the police that reporters entered them without question, and left without exciting suspicion. A full list of these places is published. Many of the principal, and several of the worst gambling dens have "day" or "down-town" games for the accommodation (and ruin) of the merchants whose infatuation for gaming leads them to neglect business for a few hours of the day. Naturally many clerks, and even the messenger boys of merchants are drawn into these places, and lose large amounts of what they have probably previously stolen from employers. In and along Broadway the greatest number and the very worst character of gambling hells exist. At one of these establishments there is a "combination" game, owned by a dozen prominent gamblers, all of whom have games in different parts of the city. It is reported to be one of the best paying gambling establishments in the city. The principal inducement of this game is that should actual outside patronage fail, the gamblers themselves may play against each other, and save their own or lose to their friends and confederates. The largest stakes played in the city are risked in this game.

The Alexis Ball—Those Who Dun Must Pay.

[From the Boston Post.]

The Executive Committee of the recent Alexis Ball make the annexed statement:

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1871.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to audit the bills for the expenses of the Ball in honor of the Grand Duke on Friday, Dec. 8th, 1871, at the Boston Theatre have attended to their duty, and report the whole expenses to be

Whole expense		$14,578 58
Whole amount yielded by sale of tickets	$8,350 00	
Proceeds from Promenade Concert	566 27	8,916 27
Deficiency		$ 5,762 31

Aggregate amount of Guaranty Fund, $11,600.

The Committee have therefore assessed the subscribers to the Guaranty Fund to the amount of fifty per cent. of their subscriptions.

Signed: G. S. HILLARD,
SAMUEL E. SAWYER.

Pope Pius.

A semi-official paragraph in the London Times of November 30th, says: "We are authorized to state that the Pope has no intention of leaving Rome. His Holiness is in perfect health, and there is not the least chance of his giving way to the Italian government." From the first time that Pau, on the French frontier, adjacent to the Pyrenees, was mentioned as an asylum for the Pope, it was evident that his leaving Rome was far from probable. In his eightieth year his best place is in Rome the seat of the Papacy from the early ages of Christianity.

IN a Massachusetts town, recently, a new Lodge of Good Templars was constituted, and a man waited upon the chief thereof with a goat he was desirous of selling for the purpose of assisting at the initiation.

SABBATH EVE.

Vesper bells are slowly pealing,
Throbs the hushed air with delight,
As the sound comes softly stealing
Through the calm and drowsy night;
Nearer stealing, gently waking
Echoes in the pious breast;
Whispering bliss to spirits breaking,
Peace to those who know no rest.

From the skies the moonlight streaming,
O'er the spires is brightly shed,
Like the light of grace redeeming,
Round the thorn-crowned tortured head,
Solemn swells the song of glory,
From adoring devotees;
Sweet as songs of ancient story,
Murmured o'er the slumbering seas!

Trembles now the dial finger
On the holy hour of prayer,
Yet my laggard footsteps linger,
Love! ne'er theirs I cannot share;
Wilder dreams and dearer fancies
Tyrants sway within my breast!
Theirs the rapture that entrances,
Theirs, the pleasure make me blest.

Earthly love! devoutly kneeling.
Lo, I worship at thy shrine!
Yet I tremble at this feeling,
Human love o'ercomes divine;
Martyred Monarch! judge me kindly,
Flesh is frail and love is strong,
Though I wander weakly, blindly,
Pardon Thou, oh, Christ! the wrong.

VARIETIES.

A PHYSICIAN says: "For the 'wind in the stomach' children are thought to have, for their tiresome crying, and for the restlessness and worrying at night with which they are afflicted, if the warm bath were resorted to oftener, and the dosing of soothing syrups and worse nastrums less, it would be better for the children."

A NEW and attractive fare box has been placed in an Indianapolis street car. The Evening Journal says: "It is a fine piece of workmanship, and so attractive in appearance that the passenger has hard work to keep from repeating several times the operation of dropping in his nickel, just to see how nicely the machine works."

DISCLOSURE by the New York Tribune: "The proprietor of a looking-glass establishment in Broadway, says that daily observation has shown him that on an average more men than women look at themselves in the mirrors outside as they pass up and down the street. He thinks the proportion of men to women who admire their reflected images is about 10 to 8."

A FRENCH committee proposed to present to the Government of England an oil painting commemorative of the great efforts made by the people and authorities of that country to supply the French people with food when they were pressed by famine and distress at the close of the war. The idea is a good one, and will doubtless tend to knit together more closely the two great nations.

THE preciousness of little things was never more beautifully expressed than by B. F. Taylor, in the following: "Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly furthest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest; little hearts are the fullest, and little farms are the best tilled. Little books are the most read, and little songs the most loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dews. Everybody calls that little which he loves best on earth."

THE latest confidence operation, which, however, was unsuccessful, is that of an impecunious young man named Reynolds, at Galena, Ill., the stake for which he played being a free ride to Boston. For this purpose he confessed himself the murderer of a fictitious Boston policeman of his own name, expecting to be placed under arrest and at once forwarded to the scene of his self-confessed crime. The first of his programme was entirely successful, but the second miscarried. He was held in custody for some days at Galena; telegraph messages were exchanged with Boston, the trick was discovered, and Reynolds was discharged.

OUR Omaha exchanges furnish some interesting particulars of the effects of the cold weather recently experienced in the far West. In Nebraska, the cold has been intense and protracted, and the suffering unprecedentedly severe. Large numbers of persons were frozen to death, in one instance a whole family perishing from exposure. They were out of fuel of every kind, and the man started for the timber to obtain some, and froze to death beside his team. The woman burned everything she could find to burn, and finally placed her infant in the oven of the stove and burned a part of her own clothing to prevent it from freezing, but without avail. After all, however, the poor babe was frozen to death as well as the mother.

HERE are two ball items from the New York Mail. A lady at the Navy Ball wore a dress, the train of which is composed entirely of peacock's feathers, and the earrings, necklace and aigrette for the hair were composed of pendants in the shape of a peacock, studded with emeralds, diamonds and rubies to imitate the plumage of this gorgeous bird. A foppish young dandy, who has just returned from abroad, appeared at a ball last week, elegantly attired in full dress suit, with diamond studs and sleeve buttons, point lace neck-tie, three buttoned gloves, hair powdered with blonde powder. French heels to his boots, a strong suspicion of rouge on his cheeks, and a piece of court plaster on his forehead. The ladies laughed at him so heartily that he left before supper time.

THE connection between herrings and marriages may not be obvious to all, but the Scottish register makes it clear enough. In the returns for the third quarter of the present year the Register of Fraserburgh states that herring fishery was very successful, and the value of a catch, including casks and curing, may be set down at £130,000, and the marriages were 80 per cent. above the average. On the other hand, the Registrar of Tarbet has to report a steady falling off in the fishing at that creek, and, consequently, the quarter passed without an entry in the marriage register. The Registrar of Lochilphead also returns that the herring fishery has been a failure in the lock, and states that this accounts for the blank in the marriage column this quarter. One Registrar, in his return for the quarter, reports marriages in his district, "like angels visits, few and far between;" at the fishing villages it may be put more briefly—no herring, no wedding.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871

Of course, we do not dispute the right of our three morning cotemporaries to fix up their Congressional reports to suit themselves, but it looks just a little singular that they should omit all or nearly all that Messers. TRUMBULL and SCHURZ had to say about Civil Service Reform. Are they afraid to let their readers hear what Republican Senators have to say?

THE re-nomination of Governor WESTON, of New Hampshire, upon a well considered platform, which will unite all the anti-administration elements of the State, will no doubt insure his re-election. From this time until the election, the most extraordinary effort will be made by the administration to carry the State for the Radical party. Should the State go Radical, it would create no surprise, but should it go Democratic, it will be a most terrible blow to GRANT'S hopes, hence the extraordinary efforts that will be made to elect the Radical candidate for Governor.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S idea of Civil Service Reform is beautifully carried out in Arkansas. Senator POWELL CLAYTON most grossly violated the laws of the United States for the purpose of electing himself United States Senator. The officers of the Federal Court sought to discharge their sworn duty by having him indicted. For doing this the President dismissed them from office. There is reform for you, with a vengeance.

HON. ALEX. K. McCLURE.

We publish in another column of to-day's paper a communication from the Hon. ALEX. K. MCCLURE, in answer to some strictures of the Germantown *Telegraph*, upon that gentleman's position upon the Presidential question, in connection with the Senatorial nomination in the Fourth District of Philadelphia. Mr. MCCLURE does not propose to permit his friends or the public to remain in ignorance of his opinion of Mr. GRANT or the present attitude of the Republican party, in relation to reform. The position of Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature is not sufficiently attractive to permit him to remain silent when called upon to express his views in relation to Gen. GRANT'S renomination, which were well known to be adverse, and it was thought he might shrink from their avowal. He can afford to be independent, and say just what he has said to the voters of the Fourth District. They will honor themselves more than they will him by giving him the nomination, and if they desire the respect of decent men they will heed his words in regard to reforming the civil service. The district is overwhelmingly Republican, and we take it for granted none but a member of that party will be selected, but it will not be Mr. MCCLURE if SIMON CAMERON or President GRANT can help it. They want a tool of their own for such places.

MODEL REFORMATION.

The shallow and meaningless pretensions of the leaders of the GRANT wing of the Radical party in favor of a reformation of abuses in the public service, has at last been fully exposed. A more miserable humbug than this cry for honesty and economy was never imposed upon the American people.

Senator MORTON, who is acknowledged to be the leader of the administration undertakes to defeat Mr. TRUMBULL'S resolution for an investigation into the condition of public affairs, by declaring that the proposition to institute a Committee of Retrenchment and Reform is an attack upon GRANT'S administration. Why an attack upon the administration? The object of such a Committee is not to attack honesty but corruption and dishonesty, and Mr. MORTON'S declaration that it is an attack upon the administration of President GRANT is anything but complimentary to the honesty of that administration.

What has Mr. TRUMBULL proposed to do in the way of Retrenchment and Reform, that the partisans of the administration should assail him with such extreme bitterness? He has simply moved the appointment of a Committee whose *duty* it shall be to investigate the manner in which the public service is conducted in all departments of the government, ferret out and expose fraud, and suggest the best mode of reducing the public expenditures of the government.

What honest man can object to this? If the public administration has been and is properly conducted, there is nothing to fear from the investigations of such a Committee. If they are and have been dishonestly conducted, the people demand that the investigation shall be had. We have had idle talk enough about honesty and economy in the government. Now let us have something practicable. Had the friends of the administration honestly desired to see the Reform they so loudly profess carried out, they would have voted for Mr. TRUMBULL'S resolution without question.

On the contrary, they do not want any such a Committee as Mr. TRUMBULL proposes, whose duty it shall be to look after fraud and official dishonesty; so Mr. MORTON wants a compromise, and proposes that the whole matter of the abuse of the public service shall be referred to the Standing Committee to act upon such matters as the Senate may bring to its attention, *if it sees proper*. In other words it is proposed by Mr. MORTON on behalf of the administration that there shall be no investigation at all, for fear that such an investigation will injure General GRANT'S chances for a re-election.

This is the whole secret of the opposition to Mr. TRUMBULL'S proposition. To go into an investigation, such as has been proposed will lift the veil from the most stupendous system of corruption ever conceived, and a complete exposure of which will drag down to ignominy men who now hold the highest positions in the land, and who for years have been palming off their sham "loyalty" upon the people, making it a passport and a license for wholesale plunder and peculation.

The pretentious claim is made that this is the purest administration that ever existed. But if so why all this trepidation now that it is proposed to investigate its operations and enquire into its merits and demerits. Senator SCHURZ, in speaking upon this subject answered these platitudes by declaring that it would be difficult or impossible to find four consecutive months during which so many defalcations and embezzlements by public servants have been brought to light as in the last four months. Most of these cases had been discovered, too, without careful search or investigation. They had been almost stumbled upon, and therefore it was fair to infer that a careful investigation would expose a great many more now hidden. "Now, gentlemen," says Mr. SCHURZ "I tell you that whatever may be said of the improvements that have taken place, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and enormity of the disclosures which are made from day to day. Do not give yourselves up to any delusions on the subject. The American people are on the point of demanding an honest government and they want to have all the means used for that object that are compatible with the laws of the country. They demand the exposure and overthrow of corruption regardless of the interest of any party or person." The eloquent Senator warned the friends of the administration that we now stand upon the brink of a great political revolution that is about to sweep away all obstructions, and one in which "the science of how not to do things" will avail little or nothing. Neither will cheap declarations against corruption in the abstract or against the sinfulness of sin in general, and the beauty of virtue avail much. We have had enough of that. The people will not much longer take that worthless currency as legal tender. If we wish to serve the country and to command its confidence, we have to make clear to the country that we hate no party, no more than we hate corruption, and that we love no party more than we love good government.

The resistance to this, the only practical mode of reform, by Messrs. MORTON, EDMUNDS, ANTHONY and other Senators representing the administration only betrays the lamentable weakness that lies behind its apparent strength. Once probe this great cess poll of corruption that is hidden beneath a fair exterior and the Radical party will perish almost before the people are aware that it has begun to decline. The keen blade of free and fair investigation will put an end to its arrogant pretentions in the twinkling of an eye.

THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

For more than a year there has been pending a contest in the First Ward of this city over the office of Alderman, between Messrs. HAY and HUMBERT. The developments now being made show "how it is done" by certain individuals who insist that under no circumstances should a Democrat be permitted to hold office. Below we give extracts from the testimony in the case which we copy from our Radical cotemporary, the *Dispatch*, which go a great way in showing how "the party of great moral ideas" often manage to carry elections.

Mr. COFFIN, in his testimony before the Commissioner, appointed by the court for the purpose of taking the same, makes the following extraordinary statement which is followed up by the corroborative evidence of other witnesses:

MR. COFFIN LIFTS THE VEIL.

Q.—State whether or not you have any knowledge as to whether or not any illegal or improper votes or ballots were placed in the ballot box either before or after the polls were closed.

Objected to by Mr. Parkinson as incompetent and illegal in form.

A.—I was coming down the street after the first count had been made, and I met Mr. Cohen, Mr. Cohen asked me if I had any tickets in my pocket. I asked him how many he wanted. He said he wanted five. Mr. Cohen took the tickets and scratched Captain Hay's name off and handed them to Webster. We all walked along towards the school house, and Webster told me I had better put them tickets in. I told him I didn't do any such business as that; we went into the room where they were having a recount.

"THEY'RE IN"—FLOURISH BY THE BAND

Webster went to the table where they were counting, and after a few moments Mr. Cohen came near me, and said in a low tone: "They're in;" that's all I know about it; the tickets I gave to Mr. Cohen were Alderman's tickets with the names of Hay and Humbert on them; the election officers about this time were making the second count; there must have been at least about a dozen persons in the room besides the election officers; can't mind their names; Mr. Cohen put his hand above his eyes when he told me the ballots were in; Mr. Webster at this time was at the table near the ballot box.

Cross-examined—The polls closed about seven o'clock; I went to Humbert's office after getting my supper; the news of the first count came there while I was present; when I met Cohen and Webster it was on the pavement outside the public school; did not understand the purpose for which the tickets were wanted when I gave them; nothing was said to me about the tickets after I gave them to Cohen until he told me "they were in," except that Webster said I had better put them in; could not see what name was scratched off the five tickets; Mr. Cohen said he was scratching Hay's name off; it might have been ten or fifteen minutes afterwards that Mr. Cohen came to me and said "they're in."

* * * * *

THE DEFEATED SOOTHED BY PRECEDENTS.

C. C. Smith sworn—Have lived in the First ward, Pittsburgh, three years; was present at the election held there in 1870; was inside the room where the election was held part of the time; the first count announced that Captain Hay was declared elected by four majority; went to Humbert's office afterwards and saw some twelve or fifteen persons there, inclusive of Mr. Cohen and Mr. Coffin; Mr. Cohen was making a kind of soothing speech to the Alderman, telling him that greater men than he had been defeated; Mr. Humbert was sitting behind a desk, and cried that they had taken his bread from him, there were same twelve or fifteen bottles of whisky there; after Mr. Cohen's speech they all had a drink again; after several "rounds" it was proposed to go down to the school house to again count the votes, see if there hadn't been a mistake, and fix it up; a great many of them, myself included, went down, Jake Webster and Wash Coffin being among the party; I was a kind of an "outsider," but I thought Wash Coffin and "Jake" were the main men in "doing the thing."

Mr. Parkinson—We object to all this inferential stuff and nonsense which the witness is getting out of him. He is swearing to conclusions like a woman.

A WITNESS SWEARS TO THE "SPECIAL DEPOSIT."

Witness continuing—Some of the election Board at first objected to the recount, but afterwards agreed to it; all the party from Humbert's were around the ballot boxes seeing the recount; I watched the ballot box pretty closely, and I, at one time, when stooping down and looking under the arms of the fellows in front of me, saw a fellow's hand make a motion as though he were about to take some ballots out, but instead of which he dropped some tickets into the box; Jacob Webster at that time was standing at the table and closer to the box than I was; the second count for Alderman was going on at the time; Humbert came out one ahead on the second count.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length. He deposed that it might have been ten or fifteen minutes or so from the time he left the polls until he landed at Humbert's office; it was about ten o'clock when the first count was concluded; knew that Coffin and Webster went down to the polls, but did not see Cohen going; there might have been half a dozen left the office to go down, but all did not start together; they stopped now and then as if they had some secret to tell one another; did not see Mr. Cohen going down there at all; if he had been with Webster and Coffin I might or might not have recognized him; Cohen did not seem to take such an interest in the matter at the office as Webster did; did not notice Webster and Coffin stop near the school house for five or ten minutes; there was a halt made there but not for that length; there might have been three or four or five there then; some one complained in the crowd, when they entered the room, that they did not believe the count was correct; Jacob Webster was in the room during the second count, also Wash. Coffin.

These embraces the main points of the "investigation" so far, and we are told that it is to be resumed in the future. But little comment is necessary upon the facts as above set forth. The charges made and implied against certain prominent gentlemen are very grave ones and the interests involved affect not only the people of the First ward, but of the whole city. These charges of fraud and perversion of the ballot box in the First ward are either true or false. To say the least of it, the circumstances look very suspicious, and nothing short of an investigation by the grand jury and the courts will fully vindicate the law, and and remove suspicion from the parties connected with it.

These kind of things have been smoothed over long enough in Pittsburgh, and the ballot box has been a lottery long enough. Whether a job was put up in the First ward to cheat the people out of their choice, as expressed through the ballot box, we do not pretend to say. We give the sworn testimony in the case, in which unimpeached witnesses *swear* that when it was discovered that one candidate had been defeated, a recount and a "job" was agreed upon. That five ballots were abstracted and five others substituted in their place changing the result of the poll; and that this abstraction and substitution was made; one witness swearing that he saw it done.

This testimany we submit to the public for inspection. This matter of recounts and the changing of results—*in favor of one particular party*—is no new thing in Pittsburgh, and we think that the time has new come to put a stop to it, and permit the people to elect their own officials. This, we believe, is the first step in the direction of unearthing these suspicious transactions, and we demand in behalf of the people, that it shall be sifted to the bottom, and if there has been fraud and cheating, that every man connected with it shall be punished to the full extent of the law.

A few days before the late municipal election we warned the inspectors and watchers that a scheme was on foot to change the result upon a re-count, by substituting ballots twisted together in fives. This is the system of cheating on the count and re-count of votes, and we have no doubt that our timely exposure of the contemplated fraud defeated the purposes of the Ring. Now that the trick has been exposed, let the investigation be pushed in the First ward to see if it has been carried out there.

TO ARTHUR L. THOMAS, of Washington, D. C., we are indebted for the Annual Report of Commercial Relations for 1869.

THE NEW IDEA OF REFORM.

The action of the majority of the Senate on Thursday, gives one a correct idea of the estimation in which they hold a reformation of official corruption and abuse, about which they have been clammoring so loudly of late. Mr. TRUMBULL'S proposition to create a committee for the purpose of investigating the condition of the public service, and exposing the frauds which exist in every department of the government, was voted down by a vote of twenty-four to thirty-five, eleven Republican Senators voting in favor of an investigation and thirty-five voting square against it, and in favor of covering up fraud, theivery and corruption.

The main point sought to be made by MORTON and NYE against TRUMBULL and SCHUZ was, that they were acting in antagonism with the Republican party by demanding an investigation and reformation of abuses. Not one word was said by the administration Senators in favor of looking after and caring for the interests of the country and alleviating the tiresome burdens of the taxpayers. Their only anxiety was about the Republican party; they were ready to advocate anything that would insure success for it in the future, and equally ready to oppose anything that would make its future success problematical, never stopping to enquire whether the interests of the country and the welfare of the people demanded any consideration at the hands of the Senate.

When Mr. TRUMBULL'S proposition was voted down, the question of reform stood in this position: The Standing Committee of the Senate was authorized to investigate only such subjects as were *referred* to by the Senate for consideration. The object of this was to wholly defeat investigation and reform, as nothing would be referred to the Committee upon which it would take action.

But Mr. TRUMBULL and the friends of reform and honest government did not abandon hope, even after the proposition to reform was voted down, and then it was proposed to specially refer all the abuses and acts of dishonesty complained of in the original proposition to the Standing Committee for immediate and thorough action; giving the Committee power to send for persons and papers, so that the truth might be arrived at. But this new proposition met with even more violent opposition than the first, and Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, seized upon it as an occasion in which to insult the Senator from Illinois and choke him off the floor, showing not only a fixed determination on the part of the administration Senators not to allow an investigation into the condition of the public affairs, but also not to permit the friends of honesty and reform to speak upon the subject in the Senate.

Perhaps after all, it is as well that the meaning and determination of the administration Senators are known at this early day. It will give the people more time in which to reflect and form conclusions. That there shall be no investigation and reformation of abuses, is the fixed determination of a majority of the Republican Senators. When they say that it will injure the Republican party to investigate the frauds connected with the administration in Washington, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, they speak understandingly, for when the exposures are made, it will be found that the leaders of the party throughout the whole country are so inextricably mixed up with frauds and abuses, that they cannot be separated, and the party must totter at once to destruction.

But the question for the people, regardless of their party associations, is, which can we best afford to lose, the Republican party of the government itself? Is loyalty to party a higher duty than loyalty to the country and its institutions? MORTON and NYE, and SHERMAN, and their co-laborers, care nothing for the country and its interests, if in preserving them the Radical party is destroyed. By their very acts and language in the Senate during the past week, they have declared their readiness to sacrifice the country and all of its interests and institutions upon the altar of party greed and selfish ambition. Is it possible to trust such men longer with the control of the government with any assurance of its safety? Which are the intelligent voters of the Republican party willing to sacrifice—their ambitious and selfish party leaders, or their country's welfare and institutions?

WHEN Gen. WASHINGTON was on Dorchester Heights, besieging Boston, one of his aids thought he was unnecessarily exposing himself and ventured to say so to the General; to this the commander replied, "Colonel, if you think the position too dangerous for your presence you had better go to the rear." The anecdote, whether precisely correct or not, may be interesting to "Passivists."

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says the Republican Senators who opposed TRUMBULL'S resolution should have placed themselves in the fore front of its advocates. Their blunder has given their opponents good ground for the challenge that there is something which they prefer to cover up.

THE Philadelphia *Press* calls Senator TRUMBULL'S speech in favor of reviving the Retrenchment Committee to look into the affairs of the Custom Houses, "a tirade from TRUMBULL," but FORNEY, who is the ediior of the *Press*, is Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Colonel A. K. McClure's Reply to the Germantown Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1871.

Colonel P. R. Freas, Editor Germantown Telegraph:

MY DEAR SIR: I was absent from home for some days and missed your paper of the 5th inst. Since my return, my attention has been called to your leading editorial of that date, in which you discuss my position as a possible candidate for State Senator in the Fourth district, and state that you and the people of the district would "be glad to hear" from me on on the subject of president Grant's renomination. My assumed preference for another than Grant as the next Republican standard-bearer is treated as a difficulty in the way of my election to the Senate.

For the kind and quite too flattering notice you take of my humble public service in the past, I thank you, and permit me to say in all candor that I have not proposed myself as a candidate for the vacant Senatorship, and will not do so. The strongest personal considerations make any political position undesirable to me. If imposed upon me as a public duty, I should accept it upon the principle that no citizen can justly refuse public service when fairly required of him; but as such duties are not common in these days of machine politics, I feel that I am not likely to be interrupted in my wish for continued retirement.

I cannot controvert your statement that the people of the district are "overwhelmingly in favor of the renomination of Grant," for I am not advised on the subject. Thus far, I believe, they have not given any formal, or even informal expression of their choice. If I were called upon to represent their wishes as to the Presidency in a nominating convention, I should faithfully reflect their preference or return the trust to them; but, as an humble individual, I prefer adherence to my own convictions of political duties to the approval of even so intelligent and patriotic a contingency as the people of the Fourth district. If not to prefer Grant as the next Republican nominee would make me "seem rather ridiculous" as a Senatorial candidate, or interpose "difficulties in the way," I am not eligible.

What the Presidential preference of a citizen has to do with the election of a State Senator any more than the preferences of the people in the selection of their preachers or wives have to do with the same subject, I do not comprehend; but I assume it is so because you say it is so. Accepting your premises as correct, could a stronger reason be given for the inflexible limitation of the Presidential tenure to a single term? A State legislator is presumed to be selected to discharge certain specific duties.

The ambition of national candidates or the distribution of the patronage and plunder of the National Government do not come within the scope of his powers or duties. He is the custodian of the interests of his district and of the State, to be effected by legislation. He has no voice, no power beyond any other citizen of equal character in controlling Presidential nominations, and those who would erect such new standards of eligibility, overlooking all the legitimate and vital purposes of legislation, must do it in deference to the arbitrary exactions of power, and not in deference to enlightened public opinion.

The Republican party is the party of liberal and patriotic progress. It has its wisely-constituted tribunals to decide upon its candidates and its policy, and thus define the duty of all. Until the supreme authority of the organization is involved to reconcile its conflicting views and preferences, the utmost freedom of conviction and expression as to both men and measures has heretofore been claimed and conceded as the prerogative of the humblest as well as of the greatest of its advocates. That it seems not to be so now is one of the most significant and dangerous signs of the times—dangerous to the Republican party, and, therefore, dangerous to the country. The Administration, chosen by the Republican organization, that resents honest Republican counsel and criticism, betrays palpable weakness, or proclaims its power and purpose to defy the popular judgment, and either, is a crime against the nation. Under our Government men in official positions, from the highest to the lowest, are but the servants, not the masters of the people.

I do not prefer President Grant's renomination. It is confessed that the Republicans have many men who would be more competent, and, at least, faithful in the first civil office of the Government; and I believe that they would much better maintain the unity and purity of the organization. Believing it, I deem it my right and duty to say so. When the accepted authority of the party declares me to be mistaken I can cheerfully defer to it.

The Republican party has been in power in the Nation, State and city for many years. We had a faithless, accidental President for a time, and our city has had a Democratic executive; but the practical power of government has been uninterruptedly Republican. If Republican criticism of republican administration is an offence, why is the cry for reform not silenced? It comes from our own long-forbearing people, and not from the enemy, and it arraigns Republican, not Democratic misrule. It comes up to Congress from every section of the country, for relief from oppressive taxes, from wasteful expenditures, from peculations and defalcations, and from swarms of arrogant and useless officials, whose chief employment seems to be to instruct the party whom it must accept for places of trust and profit, from President down to alderman. It comes up to our legislature from all parties in the State, and demands fundamental limitations as the only source of public safety. It comes up from the press and people of this city, as with one voice, to save private property and public credit.

These are not the complaints of disappointed ambition, but the faithful criticism of sincere men, seeking to protect and preserve their own inheritance. They do not propose political revolution, although that must come soon if they are unheeded. They aim to employ the Republican organization as the proper instrumentality to correct the patent and oppressive evils it has tolerated. With a system of barter and sale of Federal appointments that prostitutes the civil service to the appointment of unworthy men with a system of State legislation that is a running sore and a standing reproach, and with our crushing city taxes and debt both rapidly increasing without visible benefits to the people, the men who would maintain Republican ascendency must remember that "faithful are the wounds of a friend."

We appear to be upon the threshold of a systematic reform in our State government. It has been long battled for, but was long defeated by those who make politics a trade. What fruits the people will gather for their efforts the next Legislature must decide. I am hopeful that a Republican Congress will not too long delay obedience to the imperative demand for civil service reform, and for the complete exercise of the supreme civil authority of the Government. I need not say that reform must come in Philadelphia—not the shadow or a mockery, but the substance that will dethrone the spoilsmen. It will come through the Republican organization, as it should, unless the already sorely-tested forbearance of the people is taught that forbearance must cease to be a virtue.

In these various channels of power—the Nation, State, and city—fearless Republican criticism has given Republican organization the opportunity to vindicate its fame and attest the integrity and patriotism of its people. It stands in history as a party of honest convictions and sublime achievements; but the time is at hand when judicious and positive reform must become its accepted and avowed policy or it must dim the lustre of its noblest deeds by self-invited destruction.

I have frankly complied with your request to hear from me. If what I have said places me beyond the range of a Senatorial election, I can have no personal regrets, for it will but deny me what I do not want, and I have performed my duty as I understand it.

Very truly yours, A. K. MCCLURE.

POSTOFFICE carriers get $800 a year. Ten per cent. of this sum is taken from them for political assessments. On New Year's Day they have been in the habit of publishing a carrier's address, which they circulated on their route. Persons who wished gave them in return small sums of money, and this with their small salaries, less ten per cent., served to keep the wolf from their doors. This year Postmaster-General CRESWELL has issued an order forbidding the circulation of carriers' addresses or the reception of presents. If Congress should rob GRANT of ten per cent. of his salary—large as it is—and then pass a law forbidding him to receive any presents, what a fearful ado the President would make in the New York *Times*. That journal, however, has not a word to say in behalf of the poor letter carriers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE arrest of several citizens within the borders of North Carolina by the United States forces operating in the martial law districts in South Carolina has been the subject of a lengthy and excited discussion in both branches of the State Legislature.

Governor Caldwell was severely criticised and denounced for refusing to demand an assertion of the dignity of the State by the United States Government; and the Executive failing, the General Assembly on Monday passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the message of his Excellency the Governor, in relation to the arrest and detention of Allen Bettis, a citizen of the State, be referred to the Attorney General, with authority to apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas coepus to test the legality of the imprisonment of the citizens named in this communication, or any other citizen of the State seized by a military force without legal authority.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that GRANT in his message alluded to himself fifty-eight times and does not refer to GOD at all. Everything is, "in accordance with *my* wishes this government has been relieved of CATACAZY;" "*I* hope that Mexico;" "*I* convened a board;" "*I* have been officially informed, (as to the church of Italy,) and *I* have recognized this change;" "*I* have caused *my* thanks to be suitably expressed," (to the Emperor of Brazil and the King of Italy;) "*I* instructed our Minister at Pekin;" "*I* have given assurances," (to the Emperor of Germany;) the "the relations between France and Germany have enabled *me*," and so on until one cannot help pitying such a statesman.

THE Yale College boys had their usual Thanksgiving jubilee, and the committee on invitations publish in the *Courant* responses to their requests for the attendance of various distinguished personages. Among the well-made hits perpetrated is the following, which all will pronounce true to life:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I am, much to my disappointment, obliged to decline your invitation to the jubilee. One of my horses is ill, and I should hardly feel warranted in being absent at so critical an hour. There is also a fair prospect of a new gift of a house, which I would nor like to miss. Admiral Porter or some of the Dents may come.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

THE Lynchburg *Republican* doubts the truth of the announcement that Congress has decided to have a "full investigation" of all the embezzlements, defalcations, and other "irregularities" of the Federal officials are to be punished, for the reason, among others, that the present Congress has made no appropriations of money for the building of new penitentiaries. It is most probably an electioneering trick, designed to bolster up the cause of the President, and should, at least, be received with many grains of allowance.

ANOTHER conflict has arisen between Acting Governor CONLEY and the Legislature of Georgia. The constitutional limitation of the session to forty days is the cause. On Sunday night the time expired, but as the Constitution gives the Legislature the power to extend the session by a two-thirds vote, a resolution was passed, extending it to Saturday evening next. CONLEY refused to approve the resolution, and ordered the Treasurer not to pay the members, but the latter have affirmed their right to continue the session and bid defiance to his Excellency.

THE Dubuque *Herald* says that Senator HARLAN *ie* Senator HARLAN only through the aid of $10,000 furnished six years ago by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to corrupt the Iowa Legislature, and calls upon the officers of the company to account for a draft or check for this amount, payable to the order of HARLAN and indorsed by him, now on file, with other vouchers, at the office of the company in Boston.

THE following is a statement of the true population of the United States, just compiled by and contained in the report of the Superintendent of the Census: Aggregate, States and Territories, 38,923,210; white, 33,586,857; colored, 4,886,378; Chinese, 63,254; Indians, 983,712; Indians out of tribal relations, 25,721; Indians on reservations and at agencies, 963,662.

[Boston Transcript.]

THE ANSWER OF THE LEAVES.

O rustling leaves in the forest so dim,
Singing forever your murmurous hymn,

Art singing to-day of this fair green earth—
The dear, dear old mother who gave you birth?

Or art thou singing of the humming bee,
Or of chattering birds so glad and free;

Of streamlets that laugh and glisten and play;
Of mosses so green on thy trunks so gray;

Of the sunlight glancing among the leaves,
Or the golden gleam of October sheaves;

Of deep woodland bowers festooned with vines
That clinging and quivering arch and twine

Where tall white daisies star thickly the floor;
And purple violets nod at the door;

Of the golden hush of the day's high noon,
Or the tender glow of the waning moon?

"We are singing not of the world so fair,
But the glory of Him who placed us there."

A NIGHT ON VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

A Thrilling Sketch.

A Naples correspondent of the London Athenæum has the following:

The remains of the lava stream which broke out from Vesuvius at the beginning of this year, dwindled notably some four or five days since, so as to become almost invisible at night, and we were expecting a period of quiescence, when signs of fresh activity became apparent, and on Tuesday, two streams, issuing low down from new points of the ash-cone, descended along its sides, raising a large cloud of smoke and vapor. At night the direction and magnitude of these two glowing streams could be readily observed from Naples, and, at the same time it was seen that the small crater (of this year) near the top of the cone was blazing as though with a resinous flame, whilst at short intervals, showers of red-hot ashes were ejected from the mouth of the big crater. Vesuvius was, in fact, in regular process of eruption.

The night being exceedingly fine and the moon nearly full, we determined to take advantage of the opportunity for enjoying an experience as impressive as rare—namely, a nocturnal expedition to the summit of the belching cone.

A carriage brought D——, K——, and your correspondent to Resina, at the foot of the mountain, by ten o'clock, and after a brisk walk up to the Hermitage, we found ourselves, at midnight, by the slowly advancing extremity of one of the ava streams. Here we sat down in the comfortable hollows of the earlier lava of this year, warmed by the glowing mass, some thirty feet from us, whilst we watched its progress. The whole scene, as we then witnessed it, had something of an unnatural aspect—not in the sense of supernatural, but rather in the sense of artificial or of human workmanship. It resembled some vast pyrotechnic display; the mass of lava before us, with its cooling surface of cinders and its glowing cracks, was very like the smouldering embers of a huge bonfire; whilst above, the flambeau of the little crater and the constantly repeated showers from the larger mouth at this distance were like so many fireworks—the latter especially bearing a strong resemblance to the device known as "golden rain." At times a dense pillar of black smoke, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, burst from the summit of the mountain, and gave a more terrible tone to the aspect.

Other thoughts arose as we advanced along the line of

THE LAVA STREAM,

and watched it flowing at a white heat, with perfect limpidity, from the rents in the side of the ash-cone, whilst a distant roar was heard making each of the intermittent blasts from the summit. No one who had seen the tapping of an iron furnace could fail to be struck with the similiasity of the scene there presented to that now witnessed on Vesuvius, the scale being immensely larger in the latter case. Here indeed, one could imagine, where the old giants at work in their forge; we heard the deep breathing of their bellows; we saw the sparks blown from the chimney; below we watched the flowing out of the molten metal; then, as we listened, the notes of a distant band of quarrymen, chanting one of those strangely plaintive Neapolitan strains, came through the still air to our ears, like the busied chorus of the giant forge-men. Above us the moon was shining with a clear green light, and behind lay the beautiful bay, with the shadowy forms of Ischia and Capri faintly indicated, while a long crescent of fairy-lights, glimmering on the coast-line, marked the stretching roadway of Naples, Portici and Resina.

Passing between the two new lava-streams which were tending to meet each other at a point to the seaward side of the mound on which the Observatory is placed we began to climb the steep side of

THE ASH CONE,

in order to make our way to the great crater. After calming the fears of our porter (who carried our rugs and some refreshment) by a promise of some extra francs—three were sufficient to induce him to come on whither he had sworn in the most heart-rending tones, that it was certain death to venture—we proceeded steadily for an hour, and then rested on the level of the small crater. We could not now see the sources of either lava-stream, but the free end of that which was issuing from a point almost in the Atrio del Cavallo—and whose dreadful crawl, as it slowly but surely rolled on, overwhelming and destroying, we had stopped to watch as we passed at a distance of a few feet—now appeared to have gained the other stream, and to have joined its current, so that the line which we had taken in ascending was completely closed in by a burning river. Whilst resting at this spot perhaps the finest effects were witnessed; for the volume of smoke issuing from the small crater was now seen in its real magnitude, and what had looked like flame was clearly seen to be dense smoke, illuminated by the reflection of light within the crater. The big crater seemed to be now more energetic in its blasts; not only fine ashes, but huge white-hot stones were tossed up at each gasp, and fell round about the edge of the cup, whilst the whole mountain shook beneath us, like a vessel staggering under a heavy sea. The bare crags of the old half-crater, Monte Somma, looked weird enough in the moonlight, and the impression was heightened by the hollow echo with which they sent back, after a pause, a response to the roar accompanying each jet of stones from Vesuvius; the broken-down, half-buried mother seemed to be sympathizing in the wild play of her offspring.

From this point we passed (at about three o'clock) on to the line where the fine dust-like ashes commence—about 100 feet from the lip of the great crater. Here our porter pointed out, in an agonized voice, that there were many red-hot stones lying around about us, recently ejected from the crater. His anxiety was not, however, so great as to prevent him from lighting his pipe at one of these masses, which measured three feet by two feet, and would have been unpleasant when falling from a height of some four hundred feet. We were on the south side of the crater; where comparatively very few of these stones were falling; and after a little consultation, D—— and I determined to ascend as far as the lip, in order to take one peep at what was going on within. Anxiously watching the direction of the stones sent up by two explosions which occurred as we ascended, we gained the desired edge, and looked into the crater. Nothing was to be seen but dense clouds of sulphureous smoke, which half choked us. We agreed to wait one explosion and then to retire. It came with a tremendous shock—much like that experienced when one is between decks of a man of war whilst a volley is fired. The white hot block and stones and red-hot ashes rose into the air from a spot not one hundred feet in front of us, in a vast column, and fell luckily towards the other side of the crater; then we ran down hastily. As we descended over the fine ashes on the Pompeian side of the mountain, we watched other explosions, one of which scattered the side of the crater where we had stood, far and wide, with ashes and glowing stones. Though it would be possible by activity, to avoid being hit by any of the larger stones when a shower fell around one, yet I do not know to what extent it is considered reasonable to venture, and was therefore well pleased that none fell on the southern end of the crater, whilst we stood there.

A quick descent brought our party to Resina as the clocks were striking six, and after taking coffee and bread, we drove back to Naples.

One fact is worth notice with regard to the larger blocks blown in the air from the crater—they appear to ascend without any rotary motion whatever, so that their angular, more or less square, outline is distinctly seen; in descending, on the contrary, they rotate rapidly, and thus assume a spheroidal appearance—making at the same time, a hissing noise. Probably those in a more viscid state do actually thus assume a bomb-like form.

THE FASHIONS.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

WOOL EMBROIDERY.

The fancy for wool embroidery shows itself in the chairs, sofa cushions, footstools, lounges, table, piano covers and rugs which adorn so many homes. As a great deal of this work is done by the young ladies of the family, we have endeavored in our observations of the different kinds of embroidery, to single out some particular style, which would be effective enough to give satisfaction, while demanding but little time, and little expense. The embroidery which is done upon

BLACK CANVASS DOTTED WITH GOLD OR SILVER

has rewarded us for our search. A piece, which is either half a yard, five-eight, or three quarters square, is required for the backs of chairs. A pattern showing crimson roses and buds, with dark green and olive brown tints for leaves, makes an exceedingly rich piece of embroidery, in which the black canvass, dotted with gold or silver, forms an effective background. The square, when finished, is bordered by chenila; worsted tassels or balls for the ends. As there is

NO BACKGROUND TO WORK,

it requires when composed of other styles, but little worsted while it takes but a week, giving two or three hours a day, to embroider an elaborate pattern. The cost will be from three to five dollars. Dark colors, particularly among the olive browns, should be chosen. White, pale blue, or yellow, or the pale magenta colors, do not harmonize with the background; the latter is prettier dotted with silver than with gold.

EMBROIDERED STRIPES

are in favor for ornamenting the backs of odd chairs. If three are worked, which is generally the case, the centre will show a different pattern—sometimes the monogram of the owner, while the two outside stripes may be alike, or they may be different. In the prettiest back we have seen, every stripe showed a different vine. Pieces for the seats are also worked for these chairs.

WALL POCKETS,

although they are sometimes made of black walnut or rosewood, with embroidery extending over the front, may be of pasteboard; the inside lined with silk, and the outside covered with embroidery. Superb pieces for arm-chairs are embroidered upon cloth. To do this, the canvas is first tacked to the cloth, and, after the embroidery is finished, the threads are drawn out. Care must be taken to let every stitch go through the cloth,

BRACKETS FOR VASES,

and various other ornaments, are also adorned with this gay work. Work baskets are ornamented in the same manner—in fact, it would be impossible to enumerate the articles which, in some way or manner, exhibit the prevailing fancy.

Fashion—So-Called.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

We know that a crusade against fashion is about as ineffectual as Don Quixote's encounter with the windmills; still one sees such abuses perpetrated in that vaunted name, that the temptation to protest against them is almost irresistible. The present style of ladies' dresses is one easily abused, as the tumbled appearance of many in our streets daily testify. Tier upon tier, color upon color, or, if not a diversity of hues, then every shade of one color (I have counted five in one costume) combine to make some of our ladies little less than frights. The more *outre* the fashion, the more requisite are judgment and good taste to prevent the excess that offends all fastidious eyes. If dresses must be festooned and fringed like the drapery in our parlors, symmetry should be carefully studied, excess avoided, and colors kept in strict accordance.

One word more. Little girls of the present day are for the most part their mammas seen through the wrong end of the opera-glass—more especially so misses between the ages of ten and fifteen. They too are draped and trimmed till their proportions are wholly hidden, and if the sight were not so common it would provoke mirth.

Mrs. Sigourney somewhere writes of the little folks "as if there were a need to deck what God has made so beautiful." Who can rightly estimate the sad effects of overdressing the young? Neatness, simplicity, and above all, comfort, are the only requisites. To see a child absorbed in its finery is one of the saddest things to which devotees of fashion expose the thinking mind.

DID you hear of that chap who attended the sale of a hotel recently in a town in Ohio? He hadn't a cent in his pocket, but he stood up and bid boldly. "Twenty-eight thousand dollars." It was knocked down to him; and, when the question was asked: "Who is the purchaser?" this audacious scamp replied, "The Pennsylvania railroad." Of course, he was not in person required to put up the money from an imperial buyer like that, whereby he was able, in the course of a couple of days, to sell the whole to another party for $35,000, and clear the difference.

[London Fun.]

THE STAGE DOOR.

I stood by the door at noontide hour,
With a bundle of dog's-eared paper;
For over a play of undaunted pow'r
I had wasted the nightly taper,
And I wanted the manager once for all
To reject the thing or accept it,
I had shown it to managers great and small,
And had carried it home and kept it.

I fell into love while I sauntered there
(As a poor-devil author dangles)
With a pretty princess, who looking so fair
On the stage, in her tights and spangles,
'Twas love at first sight for each and both,
But my life was a strife so lonely
That I thought it a sin to plight my troth
For love and for true love only.

I stood by day and I stood by night,
When the weather was not the clearest—
As an author who struggles to see the light;
As a lover who seeks his dearest.
But my life to-day is an altered life
(So my rhyme has a tinge of reason)—
For the pretty princess is my own dear wife,
And my drama ran all the season.

The Various Colors of Diamonds

Few people are aware of the many gradations of color through which this precious stone ranges, nor are they cognizant of the effects these tints have on the commercial value of the stone. Of course the first place is accorded to what is called a diamond of pure water. This means a perfectly colorless stone, free from every possible shade. Perhaps the lowest place is given to a yellow stone, though there is a peculiarly ruddy brown, a most delicate meance which amateurs especially prize. The reasons for lowering the standard of the diamond are simply the law of supply and demand. If it resembles slightly the tint of the topaz, it has, however, an inherent fire and brilliancy which make the humbler topaz to become absolutely dim by comparison. The diamond known as the Austrian yellow, of one hundred and thirty-nine and one-half carets, is of this nature, but unfortunately so deep in tone as to somewhat impair its fire. The blue diamond, where the azure of the sapphire is combined with the natural lustre of the diamond; the rose-colored, imitating the fire of the ruby; the green diamond rivalling the emerald, are rarer shades. When these colors are intense, when the depth of tone is positive, they become rarities of untold price, and are fancy stones, on which no positive value can be placed. Milky stones, with black diamonds, save for the industrial arts, have, as ornaments, no especial worth. Some very remarkable experiments have been instituted in order to change the color of diamonds. It would be a secret worth untold fortunes could we succeed in even depriving a yellow diamond of its unpopular tint. It was supposed at one time that this could be effected through the agency of heat. Faint yellow stones, by long subjection to the furnace heat were convertable into pale, rose colored diamonds; but unfortunately after a certain lapse of time they slowly but surely resumed their original tint. For the United States, where all the foreign stocks are especially culled for gems of only the purest water, colored diamonds are rarely if ever to be seen.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Spirit of Discontent.

How universal it is! We never yet saw the man who would say, "I am contented." Go where you will, among the rich or the poor, the man of competence or the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of muttering, the voice of complaint.

The other day we stood by a cooper who was playing a merry tune with his adz round a cask.

"Ah," said he, "mine is a hard lot; forever trotting like a dog driving a hoop."

"Heigho!" sighed the blacksmith, on a hot summer day, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow, while the red iron glowed on the anvil, "this is life with a vengeance, melting and frying one's self over a fire."

"Oh, that I were a carpenter!" ejaculaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lapstone. "Here I am day after day wearing my soul away making soles for others, cooped up in this little seven-by-nine room—hi-ho, hum!"

"I'm sick of this out-door work!" exclaimed the bricklayer, "boiling under a sweltering sun, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather—I wish I was a tailor."

"This is too bad!" perpetually cried the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here plying the needle all the time. Would that mine were a more active life."

"Last day of grace—banks won't discount; customers won't pay—what shall I do?" grumbles the merchant. "I had rather be a truck-horse, a dog, or anything else."

"Happy fellows!" groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some dry, musty record, "happy fellows: I had rather hammer stone all day than puzzle my head on this tedious vexatious question."

And through all the ramifications of society, all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their calling. "If it were only this, or that, or the other, I should be content," is the universal cry—"anything but what I am." So wags the world, so has it wagged, and so will it wag.

Miss Kellogg in California.

The San Francisco Chronicle tells the story of the non-appearance of Miss Kellogg in that city as follows:

According to the terms of her contract the sum of $10,000 (in greenbacks, probably) was to be paid her in New York city yesterday, November 25. She was then to leave that city for San Francisco to-morrow (Monday, the 27th inst.), arriving here the following Monday. Bianchi was to pay Miss Kellogg's traveling expenses from New York and back, as well as those of her mother and two servants. In addition to this a carriage was provided to carry the bird of song to the theatre, and after each performance to her hotel, Miss Kellogg graciously paying her own board. Armed with this contract, which necessitated an expenditure of about $11,000, Bianchi came to San Francisco and announced a season of twenty nights for subscription at $2 50 per night—amounting to $50 for each person—three operas to be given each week. Bianchi's programme included Kate Moreasi, a "beautiful" contralto; Signor Pietro Baccei, primo tenore, and other distinguished singers male and female. The sale of seats for the twenty subscription nights was announced to last four days, after which seats for single operas would be disposed of. Up to and including yesterday the sale of seats amounted to only about $8,000—not sufficient to send the payments of $10,000 to Miss Kellogg, according to the contract. There was "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" among the Italian opera people. Kellogg was telegraphed to and answered:—"No money, no come, consider the contract off." Bianchi informed several of his friends of the dilemma, and at latest advices last evening the telegraph was being freely used to prevail upon Miss Kellogg to take the cash on hand and trust to Providence and luck for the balance of her money when she should reach San Francisco.

THE DEVIL FISH.

Victor Hugo Justified.

Victor Hugo's account of the terrible devil-fish, which clings to its victims and drags them down to the depths of the sea, is again confirmed by correspondents who writes to the London times. Here are some of their extraordinary stories:

Mr. W. A. Lloyd says: The specimen of the eight-armed cuttle-fish now under my care will, if I permit them, as I have done, firmly affix themselves to my submerged bare hand and arm by the crowds of sucking disks beneath each of their long flexible legs, arms, or tentacles, and then they will draw themselves on till they get into a convenient position, and give a severe bite with their hard horny, pair of beaks or mandibles (not unlike those of a parrot), which are placed below, in the centre of the body, at the point whence the legs or arms radiate, but they soon leave so, and drop off, when I raise them above the water's surface.

They are much dreaded everywhere, especially in the warmer parts of Europe, and in the tropics, where they grow to be very large and formidable, and this has been their character in all ages. The best-known modern instance of their power is that which is told by a Mr. Beale, who, while collecting shells, in one of the Bonin Islands, in the North Pacific, on a beach, out of the water, encountered one of these animals, which was about four feet in diameter across its expanded arms, and therefore about twice the size of the largest specimen now in the Crystal Palace. He endeavored to arrest its progress to the water, and to capture it by holding it down with his foot, and by grasping it tightly with his hands, on which the creature seized Beale's bared arm, clung to it with much force by its suckers, and endeavored to bite him. He was greatly terrified, and called for help, which came, and the cuttle was destroyed by being cut to pieces, as it was gradually detached from his person. Beale says it sprang at him, which gives one an idea of persistent viciousness, but most likely the animal in its pain and terror, merely made a sudden whip-like movement with one of its long and extremely mobile arms, which accidentally, and without any intention of taking aim, caught and adhered to Beale's arm.

Gustave Dore and F. Chiffiart, in their two illustrations of the scene in Victor Hugo's book, have shown the cuttle in attitudes which are picturesque enough, but which are impossible, because the creature is out of water. The animal has never been correctly figured as in life, but plate 5 of volume 5 of Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys' "British Conchology," 1868, gives a tolerably good representation of it. Mr. Jeffreys writes of its "cold, gray, merciless eyes, and its almost fiendish expression," but its eyes are blank and expressionless, and are chiefly remarkable for being highly organized and furnished each with a pair of grayish lids, one closing downward from above and the other upward from below, till they meet at the centre of the pupil. At night, or in much shade, the eye is wholly uncovered, but in light the lids are separated according to the amount of illumination.

Vicar Eardley, of Streatham, England, cites from "Life in Normandy" this story:

"As we walked home my companion told me that her hand was once grasped and held tight by a large minaur when she was grouping in a hole for crabs. The tide was rising, and she could neither free her arm nor drag the cuttle from his fortress. She had no weapons; he was to tough to break by a steady pull, and he held on. She thought her last hour had come, and screamed for help. Fortunately a fisherman was within hail, who came to her and threw the brute; but she had a very narrow escape, for the water was up to her waist before she got free."

Diamond Digging in South Africa.

The diamond fields of South Africa continue to attract throngs of eager fortune hunters, whose efforts in the pursuit of wealth are attended with varying degrees of success. A letter from a gentleman well known in New York city, describes the particular Golconda, where he is expending his energies on a ten acre lot, with over five thousand diggers at work within its contracted limits. He is the lessee of a claim measuring seven and a half by twenty-two and a half feet of ground, which he has secured after three lawsuits, upon an agreement to pay fifty per cent. of the yield for the privilege.

On obtaining possession he was at once offered £250 cash for his right. The precious stones are found at a depth of twenty feet or more from the surface, that is when they are found at all. One man who has worked industriously for over six months in a choice location only found in all that time ten small stones, the whole worth not over £25; while another man who was working within a few feet of him in five days dug out thirty-five diamonds worth £300 in the aggregate, and shortly afterward unearthed a stone weighing one hundred and seventy-two carats. It is all a lottery.

Some make a fair living by very hard work, some fail entirely, and a few gain very rich prizes. Provisions at the diamond diggings, with the exception of meat, are very high. Potatoes sell for ten dollars per bag, bread for twenty-five cents a loaf; onions ten to fifteen cents each, and water fifty cents a barrel at the wells, which are two miles away. For a man to go to South Africa in search of diamonds without plenty of money to carry him through if he should meet with bad luck would appear to be the height of imprudence.

TWENTY MILES WITHIN THE HOUR.

Mattie Howard's Wonderful Performance.

Mattie Howard, who recently trotted twenty miles within the hour over the Agricultural Park course near San Francisco, Cal., is described as a chestnut sorrel mare, by Owen Dale, out of a Spanish mare. She is fourteen hands high and weighs about 700 pounds; her age is a matter of some dispute, Colonel G. W. Dickey, claiming that she is only eight years old. Her previous performances were two races, each of five-mile heats, one of which she won, while her time record for a mile is 2:36. The race in question was for $5,000 to $1,000 that she could not trot twenty miles within an hour in harness, the driver to weigh 150 pounds. During the race she went exceedingly steady, making only one break, and that in the first quarter of the twentieth mile. After the race she showed but few signs of exhaustion, many present declaring their belief that she could have done the distance much faster. The following is a table of the time each mile was done in:

First mile	2.59	Eleventh mile	2.56
Second mile	3.00	Twelfth mile	3.05
Third mile	3.02½	Thirteenth mile	2.55
Fourth mile	3.01	Fourteenth mile	2.59
Fifth mile	2.55 4-5	Fifteenth mile	3.01
Sixth mile	2.47	Sixteenth mile	3.01
Seventh mile	3.02	Seventeenth mile	3.04
Eighth mile	2.56	Eighteenth mile	2.55
Ninth mile	2.58	Nineteenth mile	3.00
Tenth mile	2.51	Twentieth mile	3.00½

Aggregate time, 59.30¼, leaving the mare 29¼ seconds to spare.

[From London Fun.]

WHO KNOWS?

I wonder how matters will stand when A. D.
Instead of a 1 shall commence with a 2!
I wonder what sort of a world it will be,
And what the good folks will discover to do
(Provided their course they continue to run)
In twenty-eight hundred and seventy-one.

I wonder what dress will seem good in their sights,
And how their enlightened decision will fall?
Perchance on the early but decorant tights—
Perchance on the primitive noting-at-all,
And the tailor, with tardy but terrible dun,
Will have ceased in that glorious '71.

On the Stage will the impious spangle still lurk?
Will (Virtue's anathemas rolling in vain)
Burlesque have completed its horrible work?
Or will "The Legitimate" flourish again?
Will Civilization prohibit the pun
In twenty-eight hundred and seventy-one?

Who knows but some archæological sage—
Some widely renowned antiquarian swell—
While digging for scraps of our obsolete age
(Oh, yes! you say "Nonsense"—but how can *you* tell?)
May find this particular number of Fun
In twenty-eight hundred and seventy-one?

They Wouldn't Receive—The Richmond Residences of Jefferson Davis and General Lee.

[Cor. Cin. Commercial.]

THE JEFF. DAVIS MANSION.

Back of the Capitol, on Marshall street, stands a very large residence, one of the finest in Virginia. It occupies a commanding eminence, known as President Hill. This house was built many years ago by a wealthy gentleman named Brockenbrough. He aspired to have the most costly and beautiful residence and surroundings in Richmond, and to that end spared neither money or pains. The grounds were laid out in beautiful style, traversed by graveled walks, and adorned by statuary and fountains.

When the Capital of the Confederacy was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, the City Council here proposed to do something handsome for "President Davis;" so they bought the Brockenbrough residence, with the intention of presenting it to him. When he arrived here from Montgomery, the city authorities had gone so far as to pay for the property, and had the title vested in Mr. Davis. A formal presentation of the property was then made to Davis, by the City Council, when, much to their surprise and mortification, he respectfully and firmly refused the present. He warmly thanked the city authorities for their kind efforts in his behalf, but he could not, consistent with his own self-respect and the dignity of his office, accept the gift. The city, however, refused to take the property back, and for a time there was a quandary. Mr. Davis, however, held out firmly, and at last the matter was comprised by an agreement upon the part of the city to become owner of the property, and an agreement by Davis to live in it during his term of office. His "term" was cut off by the operations of the Federal army, and has never been filled out. The property now belongs to the city, and is used for school purposes.

I don't wish to draw any contrast between the conduct of Jeff. Davis and Grant in the matter of accepting houses and lots as gifts, but the reader can do so for himself.

THE LEE HOUSE.

After gazing at the rectangular, three-storied, stuccoed pile before mentioned, thinking of the hopes and fears, disappointments, sorrows and joys that must have successfully inhabited the breast of the rebel President while he inhabited the city's three-story house, I passed on to take a look at the residence occupied by General Lee during the war, and yet known as the "Lee house." It is a plain, unpretending, three-story brick building, No 707 Franklin street, and is now occupied by Mrs. Geo. Davis. Whether it was the property of Lee or not, I do not know, but at all events he occupied it. At the beginning of the war a number of wealthy citizens of Richmond made up a handsome sum of money to buy General Lee a house suited to his station and rank. But he refused to accept the proffered present and the money was refunded to the subscribers. Here we have two instances of refusals to accept houses and lots by two of the most prominent men in the late Confederacy. In the light of our President's conduct, these two old Confederates were great fools.

Last of the Commune—The Shooting of Another Insurgent.

A correspondent of the London Daily Echo says, under the date of Nov. 30:

"Gaston Cremieux was shot this morning at Marseilles. The following details have reached me by telegraph: The condemned Communist who was confined in the prison of St. Pierre, was informed of his fate at two o'clock. He appeared calm and collected, and replied firmly, "I will show you how one ought to die." He then put his papers in order, dressed himself and got into the wagon that was to convey him to St. Nicholas. Arrived there, Cremieux asked for a few minutes to finish a piece of poetry; having done this, he charged M. Vidal, the Jewish Rabbi, to beg M. Esquiros to complete a drama he had begun. At 7 o'clock a cart drove up, and he was taken in it to the platform of the Pharo. The sentence was then read, and Cremieux appeared to listen to every word. After spending a couple of minutes with his religious consoler, he approached the fatal post. He bore a kind of ring in his hand, with which he intended to attach himself to the post in the event of his courage failing him, but he did not make use of it. He prayed the soldiers to aim at his heart, and not his face, as his family desired his body. He then took off his hat, coat and waistcoat, undid his cravat, opened his shirt, and standing firm and erect, with no bandage over his eyes, cried out, "Now—fire! *vive la Repub*"—— He fell dead before he could finish the word. About 3,000 soldiers were present. The public numbered about 500. The body was afterwrrd taken by the family of the deceased to the Jewish cemetery. The execution passed off quietly.

Chicken Pie—Something to Make Little Jack Horner's Mouth Water.

The largest chicken pie ever make in New England, and, indeed, in the world, was put in view at the St. John's Church (Episcopal) fair on the night of the 13th, at Washington Hall, Bridgeport, Connecticut. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the unveiling. It required over one hundred large-sized chickens, fifty pounds of flour and twenty pounds of lard for the crust, a special pan nine feet in diameter to hold it, four stout men to carry, and A. W. Wallace was the only man in the city who had an oven large enough to bake it. It is a whopper, and no mistake, and is calculated, after supplying everybody during the fair, to hold out and do good service through Christmas week and the holidays. Whoever wants a finger in that pie will be pleased to place themselves in nomination at once—So says a Bridgeport paper.

THE War Department, in general orders, announces to the army the death of Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory, and pays a handsome compliment to his military services and private character. On the arrival of his remains on the ship-of-war Guerriere, proper orders will be issued to do them honor.

VARIETIES.

MEN who frequent drinking saloons are most of their time in a tight place.

DR. HELMBOLD, wife and children sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

THE Grand Duke Alexis gave five thousand dollars to the poor of New York.

A ROCHESTER girl declares she will never vote. Go to the nasty polls and ruin my clothes? The idea!

A NEW YORK Dundreary innocently remarked that he attended a recent masked ball "disguised as a gentleman."

"NOW, then, children," said a parish school mistress, showing her pupils off on examination day, "who loves all men?" "You," missus," was the unexpected answer.

A LADY had her dress trimmed with "bugles" before going to a ball. Her little daughter wanted to know if the bugles would blow when she danced. "Oh, no," said mother, "papa will do that when he sees the bill!"

ABOUT a year ago there was excitement at Steubenville, Ohio, about the discovery of lead ore in the neighborhood. It has since been discovered that some sharp speculators "planted" the ore where it was found, and managed to make some quite successful land sales in consequence.

A MOUSE in Belfast Maine, was found the other day frozen stiff upon a hammer, Investigation showed that in picking up something that lay on the iron head of the hammer, the tongue of the mouse had frozen to it, and being unable to get away, it died.

RECENTLY a woman was arraigned before a magistrate for some misdemeanor. The usual questions were put to her: "What is your occupation." "I have none, sir," was the reply. "Well, how do you live?", "I live on provisions." She was allowed to go unfined.

A LITTE boy was recently presented with a toy trumpet, to which he became greatly attached. One night, when he was about to be put in his "little bed," and was ready to say his prayers, he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying, "Here, gran'ma, you blow while I pray!"

A GIRL of fourteen recently ran away from Ware, Massachussets, stealing her mistress' wedding dress. She was subsequently discovered promenading the Bowery, New York, wearing the dress, and said she had run away in order to see New York. She was sent back to Ware

SINCE the proceedings in the Wharton trial at Annapolis, intelligence has arrived announcing the severe sickness of Juror Ezra Sheckel's father, also the death of Juror Stephen Beard's stepmother, both of whom have been decrepid invalids for many years past. Of course the two jurors cannot return to their homes on this account, and consequently they must be greatly worried over their family afflictions.

A STORY comes from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, that a cat lay down in a fly wheel early in the morning, and was not discovered till the engine had been running three hours; a dog then detected her and gave the alarm. When the engine was stopped, the cat was rescued uninjured, and after making sixty revolutions a minute for three hours.

A PATENTEE of a new process of embalming recently deposited in the Patent Office a neat little coffin, with a glass face, in which he deposited the remains of a tiny infant which had been embalmed by his process. It being considered not desirable to make the Patent Office a catacomb, the model was returned to the inventor for burial.

A NEW journal is announced in England having for its object simply the recording of births, marriages and deaths. We all know that the ladies take an especial interest in what has been termed the "hatch, match and despatch department" of ordinary journals; but it is, to say the least, doubtful if even they would care for such a large dose of this kind of news as would be supplied in a journal devoted entirely to it. We have often been puzzled to know in what the peculiar charm of this class of literature consisted and have not as yet succeeded in discovering it.

A FEW days before the departure of the Grand Duke, one of the fair daughters of Gotham, who had become acquainted and flirted with His Highness at the Naval Ball, sent him a carrier dove with her card attached. Alexis was greatly amused at this suggestive compliment, and meeting the beautiful donor the other evening at the opera, he daughingly referred to the incident, declaring that her ingenuity had quite captivated him. "La, your Highness," responded the blushing maid, "if I thought you would say such sweet things to my face, I wouldn't have sent you the bird." Thereupon the Duke, turning to Gen. McDowell, who overheard the conversation, exclaimed, "Ah, General, see what a misery it is to be a Prince, who is forced to decline so fair a challenge."—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

SANDRINGHAM, the country home of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, is in Norfolk, one of the eastern counties of England, and at least 120 miles from the metropolis. The Prince bought the estate soon after his marriage, and it has continued to be his favorite resort ever since. Quiet and secluded, with plenty of game of every kind, and surrounded by loyal inhabitants, it is a delightful resort for retirement and pleasure. The Prince is lord of the manor and has the gift of the rectory in his own hands, which he recently bestowed upon one of his old and favored tutors. The house is a splendid mansion; the Prince having laid out enormous sums upon it. It was here that royality basked and enjoyed itself without all its movements placarded in the papers.

REV. DR. EDWARD Y. HIGBIE, for many years minister of Trinity Chapel, New York, who was found dead in his bedroom on Monday, was for many years a leading clergyman of the diocese of New York. He represented it in the General Convention for several terms, and was also on the standing committee. He was a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, and a prominent member of all the Episcopal institutions. He was twice married, his wife who survives him being a daughter of Commodore Renshaw. Dr. Higbie had been an invalid since 1867. Family troubles and the unexpected death of his youngest child, a boy of uncommon promise, affected the doctor's health materially. Latterly he had grown very stout.

A SCHISM among the Quakers is threatened, the first since 1828, when the Hicksite and the Orthodox wings separated. It seems that there has lately grown up in the church a progressive, and even aggressive, spirit, quite opposed to the traditions of the society. This has found expression in a series of revival meetings that have recently been held in Brooklyn. The conservative Quakers were deeply indignant at this movement, and attempted to distribute at these meetings tracts containing extracts from the writings of George Fox, William Penn, and others, to show the wickedness of such proceedings; but it is said that they were ejected in a manner the reverse of peaceful, amid considerable confusion. It is certainly a sign of the times when the Quakers become revolutionary.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
345 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871

FROM Washington we learn that the committee in the contested election case of BOWEN, bigamist, vs. DE LARGE, colored, will report in favor of the former. BOWEN is a friend of ULYSSES and that accounts for it.

ONLY two vacancies now exist in the United States Senate—one for North Carolina and one for Alabama. The impossibility of putting Radical carpet-baggers in these vacant seats in all that causes them to remain vacant.

WE notice some of our Democratic exchanges calling upon NAST and *Harper's Weekly* to assail GRANT'S administration with their beastly pictures. None of that, if you please. This is a fight of decent men against fraud and corruption, for the sake of principle and good government, and we want no such abominations on our side.

ONE of the most precious commodities in portions of Ohio at this time is water—almost as precious and as difficult to obtain as bread and meat. We learn from a private letter that in portions of Central Ohio, every well and spring is dry, and the storms afford but a scanty supply, many people being compelled to haul their supplies for ordinary use four or five miles.

"REFORM the Civil Service as much as you please, but don't investigate my administration," is the motto of President GRANT. He don't want any enquiries made into the New York Custom House, because that might raise a question about the title to his Long Branch cottage, presented by TOM MURPHY, the pure patriot whom GRANT delights to extol so highly.

HAVING packed their Committee six to one, the Radical Senators under the lead of MORTON are now willing to investigate—or pretend to investigate—anything and everything. But the device is too thin to deceive anybody except partisan lunatics, who are only happy when they are the victims of a delusion. And yet if we mistake not the temper of the people, the investigation must ere long, despite the studied attempts of the Radical leaders to prevent it.

THERE seems to be considerable mystery hanging over SICKLES' recall from Spain. It is generally conceded that he will not again return to Madrid, but will be supplemented by some one else. What profound secrets he and GRANT have to discuss are not known as yet, but the probabilities are that the present taker considers DANIEL'S personal services indispensable to his election next fall, and therefore wants him near the throne. It is bad enough for drowning men to catch at straws, which have a little buoyancy, but when they catch at SICKLES their case is indeed desperate.

THE Louisville *Ledger* wants two more amendments to the Constitution. They are more needed than the last three. (1) Forever prohibit the election of any President of the United States as his own successor, and (2) declare all naturalized citizens of the United States eligible for election to the office of President, provided they possess the other requisite qualifications. The latter was suggested by THE POST some months ago, and has already been offered in Congress by a Democratic member, General MORGAN, of Ohio. Both proposition may be speedily engrafted upon the organic law, if the Radicals do not vote them down.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There are a few papers in the South, that dont exactly know what they want, keep enquiring what Col. T. A. SCOTT of Pennsylvania thinks about reconstruction and the Ku Klux legislation generally. We believe he has not written any pamphlets upon the subject, but we do know, that he favors putting railroads where GRANT sends bayonets. There is a great difference in the plans and the South ought to be able to appreciate it by this time. GRANT can only succeed by keeping the South under subjection through the military, SCOTT'S darling project is to cover the same territory with a net work of railroads and rapidly develop the immense resources of that down trodden region, which can only be accomplished by instant and profound tranquility. The one policy is to make the inhabitants prosperous and independent, the other to reduce them to poverty and crush out their manhood. Colonel SCOTT has already proved himself a great benefactor to the Southern States bordering on the Atlantic, from Virginia to Louisiana, through his unexampled energy in grouping together under a unity of management, a system of impoverished and disconnected roads, unable from want of capital to accommodate the public demands. He has infused new life into all that region, and if GRANT and his horde of hungry carpet-baggers would let the people alone and restore peace, they would in a few years occupy a more independent attitude than ever before. Which do you prefer SCOTT and Railroads or GRANT and Bayonets?

THE REFORM BUSINESS.

The partisans of the Administration in the Senate having failed to ostracise the spirit of investigation and reform, did what they considered the next best thing, met in a secret caucus, selected a a Committee of seven, six of whom had already repeatedly *voted against investigation*, and who of course will take particular care that nothing is brought to light which will injure GRANT'S prospects for a re-election. In the selection of a Committee every parliamentary usage was openly violated, and the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. BUCKINGHAM did not hesitate even to make a false statement with regard to the selection of Mr. TRUMBULL.

Of course, there will be no investigation by the Committee in the spirit contemplated by Mr. TRUMBULL and the gentlemen of the Democratic and Republican parties who voted for his original motion. Mr. BAYARD alone can do nothing. His hands are tied. The six gentlemen on the Committee will do nothing, having already declared by their votes and by emphatic words that they will not damage the prospects of General GRANT and the Radical party. It is intended that the Committee shall be a white-washing arrangement.

To Messrs. BUCKINGHAM, PRATT, HOWE, HARLAN, STEWART and POOLE, honesty in the public service has no earthly sort of significance. They would possibly be in favor of a rigidly honest administration, if that would secure their own political promotion and make the success of the Radical party a certainty. But the success of the party at all hazards, is their motto, and as members of this Committee on Retrenchment, they will consider it their duty to conceal everything which would by any possibility endanger party success in 1872. Consequently there is nothing to be expected from the investigating Committee except a determined effort to conceal what they profess to investigate.

What is expected of Mr. STEWART who is himself up to his neck in corrupt schemes? and of whom the Washington correspondent of our cotemporary of the *Commercial*, who has not yet been notified of the change of editorial sentiment in that dignified journal, has this to say:

The appointment of Senator Stewart on the Committee of Retrenchment has brought out a portion of the sharp game he played in the Emma Mine transaction. It seems that Stewart's company made a show of negotiating with the other claimants of the mine and created the impression that they would submit the case by argument to the Secretary of the Interior. In the meantime Stewart started for Washington, arrived here, managed quietly to get a patent to the tract in question, and had been in Europe with it a month before the opposing claimants knew of the sharp practice, they only learning it when the lawyer they retained went to the Department to present their claim.

Does any sensible person believe for a moment that a man, holding the exalted position of a Senator, and who would be guilty of so contemptibly a dishonest transaction as the above, is to be trusted with the investigation of similar frauds on the part of his party associates, many of whom are his partners in iniquity? This class of men were put upon the Committee, not to expose but to cover up wrong doing.

The cry is raised by all the organs—great and small—of the administration, throughout the country, that the proposed investigation is an attack upon GRANT. But why an attack upon him? Before proceeding further let them fully explain this complaint. It is an attack upon official corruption and if President GRANT and his Administration come within its purview, they should be attacked and the attack followed up vigorously. If GRANT'S administration is corrupt, and if the officials he has appointed are dishonest, he is entitled to no immunity. Dishonesty is no more respectable in Gen. GRANT than it is in "Boss" TWEED. The Democracy of New York have asked no mercy for the men who betrayed the confidence reposed in them by the party. They do not hesitate not only to unmask the corruptions of TWEED & Co., but bring the guilty parties to the bar of justice for punishment.

With reference to the whitewashing Committee that has been appointed, not by the Senate but by the Radical caucus, the *Tribune* reports a prominent Republican official in Washington as saying:

"The Committee that has been agreed upon will be looked upon with disfavor by the country. I know nothing about Senator Stewart, but you know that there are suspicions, when a Senator acquires wealth as rapidly as he is believed to have done. Suppose the Senate should order the new Committee, would a report written by Senator Stewart be satisfactory? Then there's Mr. Harlan; I know him well, and believe him to be an honest man, but you know that serious charges have been made against him in connection with some pension and bounty frauds, and the Senatorial contest in Iowa is very close. Persons who don't know Harlan as well as I do will think that these facts disqualify him to act satisfactorily as a member of a committee to drag frauds to the light. Then there are Pratt, Pool, and Bayard who are members of the Ku Klux Committee, which it was supposed would give them all the work they could do this session. The fact of of the whole matter is, the Administration Senators were badly led; Conkling lacks political sagacity; he delights to have his own way; give him power enough, and he will ride rough-shod over all opposition, and carry his ends; but his victories are generally more disastrous than his defeats. Edmunds is as sharp as a razor, but he is about as narrow as its edge; he is too much of a lawyer to be a good leader; he can't see that the people don't care for technicalities, Senator Wilson was the only man among the Administration Senators who was sharp enough to see where the whole thing would lead to, and had they followed his advice, given in the first day's caucus, they might have saved themselves, even then; and then, even after the whole debate was over, they might have placed themselves right before the country by appointing a live committee whom everybody would expect ought to turn the whole Government machine inside out. Now the people think that these Senators know of something wrong which they desire to hide. I am very sorry that this has happened, for the Republican party will have to suffer for it."

A GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The prospect for transforming the Soldier's Home in the Ninth ward into a General Hospital is very favorable. It is to be hoped that the project will not be permitted to fail, as the need of such an institution has long been felt in our city. The grounds are ample and the location excellent for the purpose, and it can be made to answer every purpose required of such an institution.

And now that the project is nearing completion, it will soon be in order for the war of the "pathies" to commence. In fact we learn that a movement is already on foot among the allopathic physicians to exclude the homœpathic practioners from the proposed hospital. We take it for granted that when a man is sick and very close to the gates of death there are two things to which he is entitled viz; a clergyman of his own faith, and a physician of his own choosing. No one has the right to deny him this, whether he is surrounded by the comforts of private domestic life, or is admitted to the care and treatment of a public hospital.

In the proposed General Hospital neither the allopaths nor the homeopaths have a right to exclude the opposite school, since the public is divided in opinion as to the efficacy of the two modes of treatment of disease. Both in the pay and free departments both schools should have an equal chance, so that a patient whose predelictions are in favor of either school can receive treatment according to his own faith and wishes, which generally has about as much to do with his recovery as the medicine that he takes.

The bitter opposition and exclusiveness of the allopaths only hurts their cause. It would seem to betray a fear that the homeopathic treatment is the most successful, and that they cannot compete with it. Whether this be the case or not, the fact that allopaths refuse to give the homeopathic school an even chance in public hospitals as well as elsewhere, goes a great way in inclining the public opinion in favor of homeopathy. So far as those are concerned who have no predelictions in favor of that school, should not deter them from insisting that other men who do believe in it, shall have the right to homeopathic treatment, if through any change of fortune they are consigned to a public Hospital, the victims of disease or accident.

The exclusiveness of the allopathic school of physicians not unfrequently takes an absurd turn. As for instance, its professors refuse to consult with a physician, practically in the school, if he chances to advertise in the public prints. It matters not how learned he may be; how many actual and truly wonderful cures he may have effected under his skillful mode of treatment, and perhaps superior combinations of medicines, he is doomed if he seeks to extend the sphere of his usefulness by advertising. His learning and his skill are ignored by the very men who do not hesitate to associate and consult with "regular" blockheads, who have neither brains, experience or reading, but who have purchased a diploma for fifty or one hundred dollars from some Medical Institute.

We say in all earnestness that this course of conduct on the part of the allopathic school is only working them injury and destroying to a great extent, the usefulness of its members. This is not a black letter age, and the medical profession must keep up with the progressive spirit of the age. If the old school refuses to move, some new school will arise and take its place, and we but reflect the public sentiment when we say that the proposed General Hospital cannot come under the domination of any particular school to the exclusion of others.

SAYS GREELEY to CONKLING, concerning Reform in the administration: "You have found that opposing all investigation won't do. You have found that investigation, by a Committee opposed to it, won't do. You perhaps found out yesterday that the petty pretense of setting the non-investigating Committee to work on the Custom-House deceives nobody. Be assured that now, as before, the people are in earnest. Evasions, halfway concessions, quibbles and equivocations will not answer the imperative demand of the hour. This thing will not blow over!" How very disloyal the *Tribune* is becoming. The *Gazette* will have to extinguish it again.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* thus slaps at GRANT and his leading organ, the N. Y. *Times*:

The country is tired of the perpetual discussion upon what is called "General Grant's nepotism." It is mortifying to our national pride that the President has permitted his immediate personal "organs" to take any notice of it at all; still more so that the *Times* publishes detailed information about every branch of his family such as suggests that its authority must be the President himself. The people expect their President to appoint them solely for their ability to serve the country not to make places for dependents.

"I BELIEVE," said Mr. TIPTON, Republican Senator from Nebraska, in the Senate the other day, "that there is corruption, deep, damning and festering all through this administration." The country believes so too,

A SAD PICTURE.

It is often the case that the truth has a hard time struggling to gain the light, but it makes itself seen and heard sooner or later. This is notably the case with the plundered State of South Carolina. A few months ago when a cry for help came up from the suffering people of that State and a prayer that they might be delivered from the clutches of the greedy and insatiable Radical carpet-baggers, they were answered with martial law by a recreant President and tabuted with jeers and epithets by the Radical press throughout the entire country.

All the charges of fraud, and plunder, and oppression, and misrule preferred by the suffering people of the State were denounced by a subservient partisan press as Ku Klux lies, and made a pretext for inflicting the rigors of an irresponsible military government upon the people of a large portion of the State. But all this unmerited abuse of the people of a plundered State could not keep back the truth that was struggling for the light. It begins to come at last, and even that powerful Republican journal, the New York *Tribune* is constrained to say:

If South Carolina had nothing of which to complain more discouraging than the beggarly account of empty coffers lately reported, she might be less exasperated with her carpet bag government. A State which had a landed property worth over seventy million dollars at the end of the war, and such elements of prosperity as are found in the culture of the great Southern staples—cotton and rice—could soon replenish her drained treasury if she had fair credit, and an honest prudent Government. But the report of the Legislative Investigating Committee, who have just been looking into the alleged over issue of bonds, shows that the credit of the State has gone with its money.

The operations of the so-called Financial Board have been dishonest to a most astonishing degree and the *Tribune* frankly declares that it is in vain for Gov. SCOTT to attempt to throw the blame on the Legislature, which he accuses of extravagance, or on unnamed conspirators, whom he charges with a systematic attempt to destroy the credit of the State. To be sure, the General Assembly drew from the treasury the enormous amount of $583,651 44 on account of "legislative expenses," and the State was run in debt for $91,500 for furniture for the State House (as is alleged); but neither of these preposterous items, nor any "bearing" of the market by men hostile to the local administration, could honestly be taken in extenuation of an over-issue of more than $6,000,000 in bonds. The old debt of the State was $6,665,856 28; on the 31st October, 1860, it was $16,806,908 98. What have the South Carolina carpet-baggers to show for it?

There were five laws under which the State bonds were authorized. The first provides for the exchange of bonds for the bills of the old State Bank. The second authorizes the issue of $700,000 of bonds for the purchase of land for sale to negroes, which the remaining three provide for the issue of only $2,500,000, for sundry other purposes.

In addition to these laws, however, there was still another act authorizing the Treasurer to exchange coupon bonds for registered stock and *vice versa*. Of this law the thieving carpet-baggers took advantage and enriched themselves while they plundered the State, for it has been shown that no new debt was created by any of these acts except in two specified cases of $700,000 and $2,500,000, making an aggregate of $3,200,000. Yet, under the authority which permitted the printing of bonds to redeem the State Bank bills (already out), and those for conversion purposes, bonds were printed to a fabulous amount. According to the sworn statement of the State Treasurer, there are now $9,514,000 of the new State bonds outstanding, those which have been applied for conversion purposes being charged to the old debt. Deduct from these the amount of loan authorized by law ($3,200,000), and it will be seen that there remains an excess of $6,314,000 in bonds unaccounted for by the Financial Board. Up to the 1st of September, 1871 the State Treasurer absolutely refused to make any return or statement showing what disposition had been made of the new bonds others than the $3,200,000 authorized by law.

And yet with all this patent rascality that has now been laid bare, the Radical press has nothing to say against it, and no demands to make in favor of honest government for the Nation and the States alike. The carpet-bag governments of the South are a part of GRANT'S policy of administration and he cannot shirk the responsibility they impose upon him. By his direction the United States Army forced them upon the people, and whenever they complained of the thieves who were robbing and oppressing them, GRANT and Congress have visited punishments upon them in the shape of martial law and Ku Klux bills. GRANT having instituted and sustained those plundering carpet-bag governments, as against the unavailing appeals of the people, now that their hideous crimes are laid bare, must shoulder his share of the responsibility and abide the judgment of the whole country.

THE Court journal, the Washington *Chronicle* says: "The President has accepted the seventh section of the twenty miles of the road and telegraph line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior." Are we to understand by this that the road has been presented to ULYSSES?

THAT GRAVE BLUNDER.

We are told that the impression begins to obtain in Washington among the "firm friends" of GRANT'S administration, that Senators MORTON, EDMUNDS, ANTHONY and the rest of the anti-reformers, made a great mistake in fighting Mr. TRUMBULL'S proposition to investigate the condition of the public service, and it is expected that the administration will be left in the minority before the matter is finally disposed of.

The firm friends of GRANT no doubt begin to realize the drift of public opinion, and fear that disaster is about to overtake the administration in either contingency, whether the proposed investigation in to the frauds in the public service is either suppressed or promoted. Therefore we are not surprissd to learn that there will be an attempt made to shift the responsibility of the opposition to Mr. TRUMBULL'S reform proposition from the shoulders of GRANT to those of MORTON and EDMUNDS. But the device is a very weak one. That they spoke the inspiration of the White House, men will continue to believe notwithstanding the asseverations to the contrary that may be made.

The magnates of the Administration imagined that the spirit of enquiry and reform could be pooh-poohed out of existence, and that the party lash would be all powerful in compelling men to fall into line. But they have discovered their mistake and are anxious to make some sort of amends. Their sudden conversion, we fancy will not help the matter any. The real friends of reform cannot and will not have confidence in their new born professions, and will adhere to their original resolution to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." If corruption is to be overturned it must be by the opponents of the present administration. The men who can control it have everything to lose and nothing to gain by an investigation into the condition of the public service.

T. A. SCOTT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* wants to win in the next Presidential fight, and very sensibly states that it is not the way to insist upon gentlemen named on the Democratic side to appear in the newspapers answering the innumerable questions which may be asked them. The *Enquirer* says:

Our respected Democratic cotemporary at Steubenville, Ohio, says that if we (the *Enquirer*) will satisfy it authoritatively that Colonel Scott is in favor of certain Democratic principles, which are duly specified, and which we believe were originally put forth as cardinal Democratic doctrine in the *Enquirer*, "then it is free to say that he is good enough Democrat for us to vote for that or for any other office." The answer desired is to be *authoritatively* from Mr. Scott. Now, we are not the organ of Mr. Scott. We are the organ of no particular man or set of men, and never shall be under any circumstances. We don't believe in exacting political responses from any gentleman who has been suggested as a possible Democratic candidate for President. That it would be discreet and expedient to require a political catechism from our nominees such as our Stevbenville friend propounds, is an error. These questions should be no more put to Colonel Scott than to the other gentlemen whose names have also been spoken of in connection with the Presidential office. When they respond perhaps Colonel Scott will follow their example. Colonel Scott has given sufficient evidence of being sound by voting the Democratic ticket. He has never been a Republican, or even a Whig of the olden time. We may say here, and we suspect our Steubenville friend will agree with us, that if the next Presidential election should appear to rest between Grant and some other man, not heretofore a Republican, of the Democratic faith in all particulars, that we shall prefer the defeat of Grant by that man rather than his election by nominating a Democratic statesman against him who cannot be elected.

WYOMING territory has had the benefit of "woman suffrage" for the first year or two of its existence as a territory. While there were no women there, or extremely few, no serious inconvenience was found in the arrangement; but the absurdity of it becomes apparent as the territory begins to be settled with families. A bill to take away the ballot from women is now called for by a large majority of the people; has passed both houses of the legislature, and after a veto from the Governor, has again passed the House of Representatives with only two opposing votes. But in the Senate it is lost for want of one more vote to make the two-thirds required; and thus the reform will have to wait one year longer.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: The resolutions agreed upon by the GRANT men, to be passed in the Senate, required the committee to make investigations, but gives them no more power to ask questions, summon witness, or examine papers, than any newspaper man has. They can not sit outside of Washington, nor can they call witnesses before them and enforce their attendence. They cannot travel without paying their own expenses, nor have they indeed, any practical authority. Besides, there are some members of the committee who had better investigate themselves, as they are not entirely free from suspicion.

IS CALLANDER, the United States Bank Examiner, to escape scot free, or to be tried like other people? This is the general inquire. The *Tribune* puts the official conduct of this long favored official in this light:

I ought to report you in a bad way, and so break you, but give five thousand dollars to seventy-five thousand dollars each out of your scanty means, without security or interest, and I will tell the world you are solvent, when I know you are not. If this is not a crime by statute, it certainly should be. How many Callenders still remain in office?

That is just what the Republican Senators have refused to enlighten the public upon.

UNDER the caption of "the peril of the Republican party," the Cleveland *Herald* boldly declares:

At the risk of being ranked as an alarmist, we make the bold assertion that the Republican party is in imminent danger of being blown into pieces by the indiscretion—or we may say arrogance—of some of its leaders. And to come right to the point, let us say boldly that the course pursued by the especial friends of President Grant, in the Senate, in voting down the amendment offered by Senator Trumbull, will do more to shake the Republican strength than all the onslaughts the Democracy can make upon the Administration. Men are not to be driven from the Republican ranks by the party lash, without giving a cut back. No Administration can be so strong as to defy investigation. * * * * * * *

In a word, if the Administration will bear the light, let light stream in upon it until every nook and crevice is exposed. Hold the mirror in the sun's rays and let them penetrate by reflection to the very depths of all official acts, and, thus light up the well, so that a pin's head can be seen if lying upon its bottom. The very refusal to investigate, except as ordered by a Senate in which the Administration is heavily in the majority, will create a suspicion that there is some known iniquity concealed, which will be more damaging to the party than if the iniquity were confessed.

IT is the custom for members of the Tennessee Legislature to make a visit in a body to the widow of JAMES K. POLK. This year she is looking better than at the last visit, and recognized gentlemen presented more than a year ago, and not seen since. Such powers of memory are wonderful. But Mrs. POLK is altogether a most wonderful woman, extraordinary alike for mental and moral qualities, beauties of person, and excellence in all the graces that adorn life.

ABOUT ULYSSES.

Horace White Exposing the Falsehoods of the New York Times.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The announcement that the President has taken no presents since he came into office will, we are confident, be reassuring to the public mind, but still does not touch the real point. For the question is not whether these presents were given since he was inaugurated, but whether they were given because he was about to be inaugurated; and whether he has or has not nominated or appointed the donors in numerous instances, to important public offices.

As to the charge that "President Grant quarrels with Sumner and is friendly with Nye, &c., and that he absents himself from Washington during summer," the *Times* says, "We leave people to form their own opinions about it;" and proceeds to take up the chief bone of contention—the charge of nepotism. We copy the most conspicuous cases of the list of twenty-five or more which the New York *Sun* has been advertising so persistently for the past two years, together with the answers the latter in parentheses:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky, (appointed to office by Johnson; retained by Grant.)

II. The Rev. M J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law. Minister to Denmark. (Appointed Consul to Leipsic by Lincoln, transferred to Denmark by Grant, &c.)

III. Brevet Brig-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, one of the military secretaries at the Executive Mansion. (Army appointments; holds no position of emolument at hands of President.)

IV. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco. (Was strongly recommended by California delegation.)

V. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian trader of New Mexico under the Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year. (was not appointed by President; holds no office under Indian Bureau; profits of place grossly exaggerated.)

VI. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia. (A first-class man and capital appointment.)

VII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the port of New Orleans. (Is not President's brother-in-law, but Mrs. Grant's; has proven an excellent Collector.)

IX. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala. (Was strongly recommended by his friends in Iowa. President has but slight acquaintance with him.

XVI. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster of Vicksburgh, Miss. (Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law's brother; was a loyal southerner. Not appointed as the President's choice.

XVII. S. T. Lambert, M. D., President's second cousin, Receiver of the Public Moneys in Oregon: said to be a defaulter, but retained in office. (No such person in office in Oregon now or at any other time.)

XXI. E. C. David, President's wife's cousin's husband, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department in Illinois and Iowa. (No relation. President does not know him.)

XXII. Charles F. Baldwin, President's cousin's husband, Mail Agent in Kentucky. (No relation. President does not know him).

XXIV. Alexander Sharpe, JR., President's nephew, Cadet at Annapolis (Mrs. Grant's, not the President's nephew).

XXV. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; gone to Europe on an illegal leave of absence granted him by his father (Appointed to West Point by Johnson; is not on leave of absence, but is on duty on staff of General of the Army).

It will be observed that the answers to the first five instances are purely evasive. The same is the case with the seventh As to Sharpe, the sixth example, he may be a first-man, but he was reputed to be a secessionist during the war. As to the ninth case, that of Sile Hudson, of Iowa, he was *not* the choice of the Iowa delegation, nor of any influential person who had a regard for the welfare of the public service. The answer to the seventeenth case is a mere quibble on the misspelling of the man's name. It is Lamper, and he is a cousin of the President. He was a gauger or inspector of whisky at Chicago, and was obliged to resign on account of his connection with certain frauds upon the revenue. After this he was fitted out with the Oregon appointment. As to E. C. David of Dubuque, if the President does not know him he ought to.

We should not have alluded to these matters if the *Times* had not forced them upon our attention. Being thus brought up again for public animadversion. We are constrained to say that *the acceptance of presents and the appointment of certain of the donors to office, and the appointment of relatives and family connections to office, are breaches of public decorum, and constitute a pernicious example to the President's subordinate officers in all branches of the public service.*

XLII CONGRESS---2ND SESSION.

Custom House Corruption.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has been declared in the Senate that at New York there exists and is maintained by the Government officers under the name of the special order business, a monstrous abuse, fraudulent in character, and

WHEREAS, The following statement has been made by a Senator [Upon is set forth Mr. Schurz's statement about Mr. Loeb, head of the general order business, and the mysterious power sustaining him against the protests of the merchants and the wish of the Secretary of the Treasury]: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation on Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the matter fully and particularly, whether any collusion improper connection with such business exists on the part of any officers of the United States, and further inquire whether any officer has been or known by his superior officers to be guilty of bribery, taking bribes, or other crimes or misdemeanors, and the Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Consideration was postponed until the Committee should be appointed.

Unprecedented Manner of Appointing A Committee.

MR. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the appointment of the following committee on investigation and retrenchment: Messrs. Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard.

MR. SUMNER—I ask the Senator, who moved that resolution, to state whether or not he is named as members of this committee any of the Senators who brought forward this inquiry and especially urged upon the Senate.

MR. ANTHONY—The Senator knows as well as I do. I think the gentlemen named are exceedingly judicious, reliable and moderate men, who command the confidence of their associates, although I do not know that they have committed themselves very conspicuously in connection with the charges that have been made here.

MR. SUMNER—When I heard the list I was astonished at the absence of certain names. I find on this list not the name of a single Senator who urged this investigation, or who voted for the investigation in the strongest form, unless it be the Democratic Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard). The Senators on the list all voted against the investigation in the strongest form, and I understood every Senator in favor of the investigation in the strongest form, except one Democratic Senator, is excluded from this Committee. Now the Senate to determine, after the case has occurred, whether a committee organized in that way can

Satisfy the Country.

Perhaps, also, it would be worth while to consider whether it is in conformity with parliamentary law. It is laid down in Jefferson's Manual, that "Those who make exceptions to some particulars in a rule to be of the committee, but none should speak directly against the body of the bill, for a child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it."

[Laughter.] Smile, Mr. President; you naturally smile when you see that process going on before the chamber; [Laughter.] Jefferson further says, "It is therefore a consequence that no man is to be employed in the matter, who has declared himself against it and when any member who is against the bill hears himself named on the committee he should ask to be excused." [Laughter.] Now as I understand it this bill was first presented by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) and urged with an elaborate and able speech, which has already awakened echoes throughout the country.

I Miss His Name

from the Committee. In the debate on the subject that Senator was sustained by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz.) I miss his name. There were other Senators who spoke on that side. Certainly there were others who voted on that side. I miss all their names, and I think the country will miss them. For months past there has been a Committee on Retrenchment, joint in character, with a representative of the Senate, but whether any of the members of that Committee appear on the list of the Senator from Rhode Island.

MR. SCHURZ—No.

MR. SUMNER—My friend before me is the one. Neither, the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Patterson) who had much experience in ferreting out error, nor one of his associates, finds a place on this committee Why, sir, to me it is inexplicable. I am

At a loss to Understand

why my friend from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony) in whom I believe reigns a love of justice, can bring forward a proposition for such a Committee. But I have no right to go into any opposition. I am

I simply make this statement that it may be of record, and that hereafter should this committee fail in its investigation the country may know that the Senate was at least warned with regard to its character.

I desire to be understood that I have not a word except of kindness for the distinguished Senators who are named on the committee. I simply call attention to the fact that they took no part either by speech or vote in urging this inquiry, and that there appears upon this list no name who did. My purpose is accomplished if I called the attention of my friend from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony) to the character of the committee he proposed. [Laughter.]

MR. ANTHONY—I believe that the judgment of this committee is strictly unanimous. The committee was voted for unanimously. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) moved a joint committee, and had that committee been appointed he would have been entitled to the chairmanship of it. But the resolution which this committee was appointed was moved by me, and if the Senate were to be appointed by the Senate I should probably here ask to be excused from the chairman. I don't know what reason from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) has when he speaks of senators who are opposed to this inquiry. I am not aware of a single senator who is opposed to the most searching and thorough investigation into any charges of corruption whatsoever made in this chamber. Every senator, who has spoken on this subject has declared himself in favor of a thorough investigation, and I ask my friend to read the names of the men on the committee and say if there is a man on it whom he believes would cover up corruption. I consider this committee an unusually judicious one. This is the first time in my experience in the Senate that I ever heard a committee objected to on account of its members, and I am sure that the first experiment has been made by Senators against whom so little can be said.

MR. THURMAN—The Senator from Illinois and wholly evades the question. I will say a word in disparagement of the character of either of the gentlemen proposed as members of this committee, and no such issue can be made in the Senate. We are not here to investigate the character of Senators. We are to inquire whether this proposition will be in accordance

With Usage and Good Sense.

The question is, whether having resolved to investigate, the investigation should be committed to a committee, the majority of whom are earnestly in favor of the investigation, or to men who are opposed to it. To say that those who favored the investigation ought to be put upon the committee, implies no imputation upon the motives of those who would be excluded from it. There is difference in opinion in the Senate as to the existence of frauds, and the necessity for investigation.

Mr. CONKLING—What is the difference.

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator from Nevada said the other day there was no necessity for an investigation at all, that this administration and its officials were so pure that there was nothing to investigate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked Mr. Thurman whether the parliamentary rule was not that Senators who voted for the measure, should be upon the committee.

Mr. THURMAN—You can't evade the rule by taking six or seven gentlemen that voted for the measure. There is a rule that the Senator who moves for an inquiry is to be placed at the head of a committee if he is of the dominant party—but the Senator from Illinois (Mr. "Trumbull") is not put at the head of this committee.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM — The Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) distinctly declined, not publicly, but privately, to be either Chairman of the Committee or on the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The only conversation I ever had on the subject, according to my recollection, was with the Senator from Connecticut. After the Senate voted down the proposition to raise the committee and refer to it the subjects specified, and proposed simply to raise a committee and give it no powers except such as the Senate should afterwards confer upon it, I did say to the Senator that I could not consent to serve upon a committee raised in that way.

The morning hour here expired, and on motion of MR. ANTHONY, finished business was postponed by a vote of 41 to 22.

Mr. THURMAN resumed—Another parliamentary usage, he said, had been violated in this case. It was usual to permit the minority to select their own representatives upon a committee, but this committee had been cooked up in a Republican caucus, and the name of one Democrat that was to be allowed on the committee was selected without consulting the minority. Further, it was remarkable that there was

Only One Democrat

to be put upon a committee which was to enter into an investigation as broad as the Union. Democratic Senators were satisfied with the selection made, but their complaint was that the majority had undertaken to select for themselves, and also that one member could not fairly represent the Democratic party on a committee.

Mr. HOWE protested against being classed as an opponent of investigation because he had not thought fit to vote for Mr. Trumbull's resolution.

Mr. BAYARD thought Mr. Sumner's criticism just. He believed the design of making up the committee with only one Democrat, was that when a Senator offers a resolution of enquiry on some particular case he implies that no other case should investigated.

Mr. HOWE desired Mr. Bayard to understand that he would go as far as he (Mr. Bayard) in investigating any branch of the Public Service, and vote for the most Radical, sweeping and searching investigation that he knows how to contrive.

Mr. BAYARD accepted Mr. Howe's pledge, and would offer, as a substitute Mr. Trumbull's proposition, believing that, although Mr. Conkling voted against it before, he would support it now.

Mr. CONKLING said he voted against embodying Mr. Trumbull's proposition on the rules of the Senate, but he was always ready to vote for the most sweeping investigations. The country should understand that there was no monopoly of public virtue by the gentlemen on the other side, and Mr. Bayard knew him (Conkling) well enough to know that he earnestly desired to discover and punish frauds.

Mr. BAYARD was still under the impression that there was inconsistency between the position of Mr. Conkling Thursday and to-day. It was a singular thing that notwithstanding the earnest protestations of a desire for reform, every man who attempted to initiate any reform or even to point out abuses in the administration had been

Attacked and if Possible Crushed.

David A. Wells, a genuine and valuable reformer, had been treated in that way, and there was a very manifest disposition on the part of the administration champions to treat later reformers in the same way.

Another singular fact was that whenever any one on the other side of the house asked for an investigation of fraud or corruption, he was at once accused of aiming at the President. Why should the friends of the administration identify their chief with its abuses? Nevertheless the country would insist on an investigation. The country would like to know whether it was true, as stated by the New York *Tribune* that the executive power had even cast its shadow into this chamber, and attempted to influence the action of Senators either by the dulcet tones of promises of reward, or by the threatening tones of vengeance to be taken upon those who had the misfortune to be offenders.

The friends of all these were fit subjects for investigation. The investigation, to effect anything, must be made by men, who were willing to investigate. It was not a question of character but of opinion. The Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) for instance, would be unfit to be a member of this committee because he had declared the other day that ours was the best civil service in the world.

Mr. MORTON reiterated his belief that our Civil Service is better than that of any European country, more free from abuses, equal in integrity, and more efficient than any other. He did not think our Civil Service perfect, but he did think it grossly unjust to denounce it as the worst in the world, when it was in fact the best.

Mr. CONKLING said he thought it but right that the desire of the Democrats to have an additional member of the committee should be gratified, and he would vote for giving them one and allowing them to select him themselves. He had understood the Senator from Delaware to ask him for information in regard to certain alleged transactions connected with the recent State Convention in New York.

MR. BAYARD said his inquiry, so far as he had made one, was directed to the

Senior Senator from New York.

Mr. CONKLING said he was the senior Senator.

Mr. BAYARD—I mean the other Senator. I have been so accustomed to associate the idea of youth and beauty with the Senator who has just spoken, that it never occurred to me that he was the senior Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. FENTON—I quite agree with my colleague that it is better not to bring this matter unto the floor of the Senate, but if it should seem proper at any time, I shall attempt to show, and I think I can make such a case as will satisfy almost every Senator present, that the inquiry of the Senator from Delaware was justified by the facts of the case.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN argued that the committee, as proposed, was in accordance with the requirements of parliamentary law. He believed Mr. Trumbull's proposition contrary to the Constitution.

MR. SUMNER said that the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Buckingham) before taking the place of Chairman, soothed his parliamentary conscience by ascertaining that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) would not accept the place, but his conscience did not require him to ascertain whether Mr. Schurz, or Mr. Patterson or any other Senator who had been pressing this inquiry would take the place.

Senator Casserly Added to the Committee.

Mr. SCOTT moved to add Mr. Casserly (Dem,) to the committee. Carried.

Mr. LOGAN said that it was almost impossible to act an independent part in the Senate now. These three or four men, perhaps five, who undertake to manage the party, call a caucus on any man who is disposed to be independent, and threaten to read him out. For one, he would act up to his convictions, and

Run the Risk of Being Read Out.

I do not believe, said Mr. Logan, that the President of the United States fears investigation, but you have made the country believe that he does. I do not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury fears an investigation, but you have made the country believe that he does. I do not believe that any of the departments of government fear investigation, but you have made the country believe they do. As to the organization of the Committee, it is peculiar. When the Senate divided on this question of investigating the public service, twenty-four Senators voted for the proposition, and thirty-five against it.

But when it comes to the appointment of this committee, seven members of it are taken from the thirty-five and one from the twenty-four. Of course there was no design in this. [Laughter.] But I fear that the making up of the committee in this way does not reflect much credit upon us twenty-four. [Laughter.] Here the House bill in relation to steam boilers used on the Mississippi river was taken up and passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment to the pending resolution his proposition to instruct the Committee to inquire into all subjects enumerated in his original resolution.

Mr. MORTON—The Senator from Massachusetts. (Mr. Sumner,) has stated today that no Senator on this Committee voted for investigation in the strongest form. I would like the Senator to state what foundation exists for that statement.

Mr. SUMNER—I mean there is no Senator on that Committee who sustained by speech or vote the Senator from Illinois, (Mr Trumbull,) who began this appeal for investigation.

The discussion was continued at great length.

The committee, as moved by Mr. Anthony, was appointed, with an amendment, empowering them to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BLAIR alone voted in the negative on the original resolution. The vote stood—yeas, 42; nays, 1.

Mr. POOL stated that he could not serve on the Committee.

At ten o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Ineffectual Attempt to Repeal the Income Tax.

MR. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and means to report a bill early in January next, for the immediate repeal of the income tax, and for the repeal of the other internal revenue taxes, except on liquors, cigars, tobacco, and stamps.

MR. DAWES—Let the resolution be simply referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It does not give the committee any time to consider the matter, but instructs it to report a bill that will repeal all bank taxation and other taxes.

Mr. KELLOGG—I will modify the resolution as to repeal the income tax only, and I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. SPEAR, of Georgia, moved to adjourn, which was agreed to by a vote of 109 to 80.

Female Suffrage.

Pending the vote Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill declaratory of the rights of suffrage, declaring women entitled to suffrage under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Overland Mail.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Mr. HAMLIN requested a bill to pay Drv. Allen & Co., for carrying the overland mail $215,43.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Constitutional Amendments

Mr. STEWART introduced a resolution providing for a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting giving aid to sectarian schools.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the President shall be ineligible to re-election.

Recent Defalcations.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT a resolution was passed directing the Retrenchment Committee to inquire into the recent Treasury defalcations.

Cuban Insults.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ the President was requested to give information as to the relations of the United States with Spain, and the treatment of Americans in Cuba.

Also instructions to our Naval Commander in Cuban waters for the purposes stated in the President's message; and also whether any and what attacks on the lives and property of American citizens and the dignity of the flag have occured to make it appear that the latter are now in greater danger than before such instructions were issued.

The Tax on Dividends, &c.

MR. SCOTT from, the Committee on Finance reported a substitute for the bill, declaratory of the act of July 14th, 1870, to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes.

The substitute provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided profits heretofore assessed or collected from the corporations mentioned in section 15 of said act for the time between August 1st, 1870, and January 1st, 1871, shall be remitted or refunded, but this provision shall not apply to sundry taxes assessed or collected for that part of the year 1870 prior to August 1st.

Increase of Salaries.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the bill fixing the salaries of the Register and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

The substitute establishes a uniform salary, of forty-five hundred dollars each for the Assistant Secretaries, Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, Commissioner of Customs, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Assistant Postmaster Generals and Commissioner of the Land Office, Commissioner of Pensions and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely, and the Senate postponed indefinitely, the bill providing for the employment of an Internal Revenue police force in every collection district.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Official Gambling.

By Mr. EDMUNDS—To punish stock gambling by public officers and for other purposes. It prohibits all persons employed in the Treasury Department or in the collection or disbursement of revenue, as disbursing officers, clerk or agent in any department of the public service, from being engaged or concerned in the buying or selling of coin, government securities or stock of any description, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding $10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both in the discretion of the Court. Persons, who aid or assist Government employees in such speculations, are made liable to halt the above mentioned penalties and informers leading to the conviction of offenders under the foregoing provisions are to receive five hundred dollars each. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution to refer so much of the President's message as relates to

The Telegraphic System

of the United States to the Committee on Commerce, and argued in favor of the resolution. He thought it was clear that the telegraph was to be regarded mainly as an instrument of commerce, because probably three-fourths of the messages by telegraph were on commercial business. He contrasted the cheapness of telegraphing in Europe with its expensiveness here, and said that one of the great advantages of the European system would be the breaking up of an oppressive monopoly known as the Associated Press. But while he thought the government should control the telegraph lines, he would not be willing to buy them at more than their actual cost of construction.

Mr. HAMLIN thought the subject already proposed referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. CONKLING moved to take up his resolution, offered yesterday, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the charges made by Mr. Schurz in reference to the general order business in the New York Custom House.

Mr. PATTERSON wished to say a few words about the investigation by the Committee, of which he had been Chairman. The New York *Times* of Monday had stated that the Committee had held

A Hole and Corner Investigation

had manipulated witnesses like a Tombs lawyer, and had made a garbled and dishonest report. Now that statement is malignantly false from beginning to end, and it is made, I believe, to throw smut on the Committee, in order to lessen the force of their report, and for no other purpose. The Committee had nothing to blame themselves for, unless it be one thing. After the taking of the testimony had been completed, Collector Murphy came here and asked permission to go over the testimony. It was given him. He brought a gentleman with him from New York, and the testimony was put into his hands. He went over it all and

Made Such Changes as He Desired

in the character of his own testimony. That, I have since thought, was a privilege that the Committee ought not to have given him, but so great was our desire to be fair with all parties, that we thought it best to permit the revision although the Collector had seen the testimony before.

Mr. PATTERSON denied that the committee had charged the Government with any more than the ordinary expenses for the California trip, and contrasted the expenditures of his committee with that of the Committee on Southern Outrages. The latter had spent $42,000 since the 1st of January, 1871, while his committee, during the whole five years of its existence, had spent only $20,000.

Mr. SCOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Outrages, said that its principal outlay had been on account of witnesses. They had examined over six hundred.

A Bombshell.

Mr. SCHURZ offered the following as an amendment to the resolution: "And also to inquire whether any charges for storage or carting have been or are made by officers of customs, or persons acting under the regulations of the Custom House, which charges are not authorized by law; and also whether presents have been accepted by officers of the Custom House from other officers, subordinate to them or acting under their control, and whether the officers making such presents have been selected by preference to attend to the discharging of steamboats; also whether the officers of the Custom House connive at frauds in passing the baggage of passengers arriving in the port of New York; and also, whether articles of merchandise, while under the control of officers of the Custom House, have been abstracted and whether any such articles have been returned on application, and whether any officers of the Custom House have been punished for abstracting such articles under their control; and also, to what extent the practice of compromising with merchants, defrauding or attempting to defraud the revenue, has prevailed, and whether and what pecuniary benefit has been derived therefrom by officers making such compromises."

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

Mr. TIPTON offered the following amendment:

"Also whether officers or employees of said Custom House have used their influence to control either of the two last State Conventions of the Republican party in the State of New York, and whether assessments of money have been made to be used to control the primaries to secure delegates to State Conventions, or for other political purposes."

Mr. CONKLING accepted this also.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for both the amendments, and he had wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that there was no difficulty in getting any proper resolution of inquiry through the Senate.

MR. BAYARD offered an amendment directing the Committee to inquire whether any officers in said Custom House have been or are being used as

Instruments of Political or Party Patronage.

MR. CONKLING accepted this also.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted—yeas, 57; nays, 10.

A Message from the President.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the report of the Civil Service Committee.

A motion was made to print 10,000 extra copies. Refered to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up his resolution offered last March calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information about the number of ships employed on the coast of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Labor Reform.

Mr. PIERCE, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, endeavored to effect an arrangement as to the debate.

After discussion Mr. PIERCE gave notice that he would move the previous question at 10 o'clock to-morrow. He was not ready to affirm or deny that legislation was necessary on the labor question; but was convinced that an investigation would do good. There was no partizanship in the question. The bill was not in the interest of the International society, trades unions, &c. He advocated the passage of a bill in the interest of agricultural laborers and the laboring classes South. He wanted to attract emigrants to that region.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested a substitue for the bill, but his proposition was declared out of order.

Mr. STORM advocated the passage of the bill. The evils of which the industrial classes complained were as clear the noonday sun. An investigation would show that two billion three hundred and fifty-three million dollars worth of property belonging to capitalists was exempt from taxation, and other interests taxed to make up the deficit. Twenty-one million dollars was paid annually out of the Treasury to banking associations as a

Mere Bounty.

It was shown that the poor man now paid upon his salary a tax of one hundred and fifty-five per cent. on cutlery over fifty per cent., on clothing over sixty-five per cent., and on his spade and shovel over forty five per cent., while the rich man paid upon his jewelry, diamonds, laces, gold rings, paintings and statuary, a tax not exceeding ten per cent. To adjust the wrongs of the laboring men, Congress would have to

Repeal Every Pet Financial Scheme

of the party in power, the National bank scheme, the exemption of the bonded debt from taxation and the present system of tariff. When these were repealed, the Republican party would be repealed and disolved. The only obstacle in this country to the interests of the masses was the existence of the Republican party, and when it was removed a better order of things would reign.

Mr. COX said it was singular that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, states that had more of the bounties of the protective system than any others, be the most urgent to advocate this bill. He would propose an amendment in the interest of the civil service that no party or political influence should counteract the appointment of the commissioners. Before the protection frauds, there was little or no agitation among the workingmen. There is no enquiry so pertinent to a fair division of the joint profits of labor and capital as an enquiry into the commodities which pass through the Custom House and the consequent effect of exactions upon the materials of labor.

I take this bill as an earnest of a better policy on the tariff towards which even New England is progressing. If the administration can bring all their powers to put down strikes, surely we should enquire into the causes out of which these strikes grow. I would be glad to see an intelligent investigation from any quarter. A joint committee with both parties represented, would

Best Accomplish the Object.

The question of our shipping, so disastrously settled, should be investigated. Would that such a man as David A. Wells could be appointed on such a commission.

The discussion was temporarily interrupted by

A Message from the President.

relative to Civil Service Reform, which was read and referred; and by Senate amendments to the bill for the Chicago Custom House which were concurred in.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, regarded the message just received a full and effectual answer to the charges by Democratic members relative to the supposed profligacy of the administration. It showed that the President's party was the party of reform. He supported the pending bill as in the interest of all, and in the interest of common humanity. He charged on the Democratic party the full responsibility for the war, for the debt which it entailed, and the consequent taxation.

Mr. HAWLEY advocated the bill, and said the Republican party had always been the friend of the workingmen. While the Democrats had favored slavery in the States and Territories, the Republicans had made every man free.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, suggested an amendment directing the inquiring particularly into the system of paying laborers in store orders instead of cash, and report what means can be adopted to prevent a continuance of that system.

Mr. BURCHARD suggested an amendment committing the inquiry to the bureau of statistics under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that all the evils complained of could be remedied by a repeal of some laws and a reduction of some taxes. He opposed any more commissions, and believed the Committee on Education and Labor could investigate the subject intelligently and economically.

Mr. KILLINGER preferred that the inquiry be made by some officers of the Government and thought the Commissioner of Agriculture the proper person. If there is to be a Commission, however, he wanted one of the Commissioners a practical laboring man and the term of office limited to one year. He denied that the laboring classes were affilated with the Internationals, atheists, free lovers, &c.

Mr. KELLY advocated the bill and said the duties on iron and other American productions were necessary to protect the American laborer and add to his comforts.

Mr. STEVENSON said the laboring men of the country complained of this tariff with its multitude of abuses, laying onerous burdens upon the people without any benefit to the Treasury. They complained of legislative because of fostering monopolies, and winding themselves about the nation, threatening to crush out its life. They complained of Congress because of its almost

Criminal Waste of Public Lands.

of the national domain, robbing them and their children of homesteads. He believed these complaints to be well grounded, and they certainly deserved to be heard and gravely considered. For these reasons he favored the appointment of a Commission. Its report would be a document of great interest, not only in the United States but in Europe. It would stimulate the tide of emigration from Europe to the United States and thereby return the cost of investigation in a manifold degree. Another reason why he favored the bill was that the working people wanted the Commission and they were the majority in this country.

The discussion went over till to-morrow.

Expenses of the Ku Klux Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD from the Committee on Appropriations reported a bill appropriating $27,840 to supply deficiencies in the expenses of the Ku Klux Committee.

In reply to Mr. Eldridge, he stated that the total cost of the Committee would be $69,907 exclusive of printing. The report would fill seven volumes, making about six thousand pages.

It was agreed that an itemized account of the Committee's expenses be printed in the *Globe*. The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Expenses of the Commissions.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1871.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill appropriating $500,000 for the Geneva Commission and $62,000 for the Mixed Commission's expenses at Washington was passed.

The Osage Lands.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from the Osage settlers asking a settlement as to the titles of their lands.

The Civil Service Report.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY 15,000 copies of the report of the Civil Service Commission and the accompanying message were ordered to be printed.

Utah.

Mr. CRAGIN reported a bill to pay the expenses of the prosecutions in Utah.

A Blow at Nepotism.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, offered a long resolution directing the Investigating and Retrenchment Committee to report concerning the President's interests in public contracts, the appointment of his relatives to office, and also as to the appointments to office of those who have made him presents.

Also, concerning the San Domingo treaty and as to the President and heads of departments absenting themselves from Washington.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the resolution scandalous, but wanted it printed as he desired ten thousand copies as a campaign document.

Mr. MORTON desired to see the resolution passed. The resolution was laid over.

Bill were introduced and referred as follows:

Government Buildings at Albany.

By Mr FENTON — Appropriating $350,000 to provide for a building for the use of a Postoffice, Custom House, United States Courts and Internal Revenue offices at Albany.

Some Grant's Precendidocs.

By Mr. BLAIR—To grant Missouri all the remaining public lands in said State for the benefit of the school funds. Also to authorize the Court of Claims to try the suit of Carondolet vs. the United States.

The Retrenchment Committee.

MR. BUCKINGHAM offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Retrenchment to sit in the city of New York, and authorizing its Sub-Committee to administer oaths and to take testimony. Adopted.

MR. BUCKINGHAM also offered a resolution directing the payment out of the contingent fund of the Senate of $5,000, or so much of it as is necessary, to defray the expenses of the committee. Adopted.

Summer on San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution asking information about United States naval vessels sent to San Domingo, and it was passed without opposition.

The Customs Service.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to re-organize the Custom Service and regulate the disposing of fines, penalties and forfeitures. It proposes, in lieu of salaries, moieties and perquisities of all kinds now paid to officers in the Custom Service, to fix their salaries as follows:

At New York—Collector of Customs, $15,000, per annum; Surveyor, $10,000; Naval Officer, $10,000; Assistant Collector, $6,000; Deputy Collectors, Deputy Surveyors and Assistant Naval Officer, $5,000 each. The officer of auditor and cash clerk are to be abolished. One superintendent of weighing and gauging, $5,000; twelve assistant superintendants, $2,500 each; appraiser, $10,000; assistant appraisers, $5,000 each; examiners, $3,000.

The salaries of Collectors at other points are as follows:

Boston and San Francisco, $10,000; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $8,000; St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, $6,000.

The salaries of others officers at the above named ports are scaled in proportion.

The salaries of all customs officers, at other points not above enumerated, are to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates commensurate with the duties and responsibilities devolving upon them respectively, but in no case to exceed that now received by them from salaries, moieties and other sources.

The bill further provides that all fines, penalties and forfeitures received for violations of customs law shall be paid into the Treasury, and no portion thereof shall be paid to any officer of the United States except in cases when he actually detects frauds and makes a seizure, in which cases he will be entitled to one-fourth the net proceeds. Any person not employed by the government is under the same circumstances, entitled to the same share, namely one-fourth.

Another section provides that all bonded and general order warehouses shall be located as near as possible to the points where foreign vessels unload and, no custom officer shall be pecuniarily interested in such business.

It is also provided that the public cartage of merchandise shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The act is to take effect July 1, 1872.

The Senate then took up

The House General Amnesty Bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was favored by all the prominent Republicans at the South and that its passage would gain the Republican party more friends there than any other measure that could possibly pass.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM read an elaborate speech on the subject. He expresses the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others ought to have been executed immediately after the end of the war, but the Government had retrieved so many individuals from political disabilities that there was some apparent reason for charging it with injustice, if it refused to retrieve others, no more guilty than those relieved. He hoped no other amnesty bills would be introduced.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that the act shall not be construed to date back so as to validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, which person was at the time of such election or appointment, ineligible to the position.

Mr. EDMUNDS—That is right.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 19.—The election for Governor to fill the unexpired term of Rufus B. Bullock was the quietest ever held in Georgia. There was no opposition to James Milton Smith, the Democratic Candidate, the Republicans taking no part in the election. Not more than 60,000 votes have been polled.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 19.—The Gubernatorial election passed off quietly. James Milton Smith received 2,023 votes. There was no opposition.

THE STAGE.

Eloquent Lecture by Dani. Dougherty, Esq., at Library Hall.

Scathing Denunciation of the "Shoo Fly" Drama---Reform of the Stage Wanted---Acting the Highest of the Imitative Arts.

Last evening one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever filled Library Hall, assembled to hear Daniel Dougherty's lecture "On the Stage." The subject is one of peculiar significauce at the present time, in view of the large and growing opinion that the "stage" is degenerating and "getting no better very fast."

That the drama has declined from the nevere morals of the Elizabethian age, hardly needs elaboration. We have degenerated from the purity and simplicity of the Shaksperian age, when kings and plebians alike paid court eo the dramatic genius of our Augustan age.

The populace unconsciously pay tribute to the ideal they practically repudiate when such masters as Jefferson and Forest appear. They never tire. The Lear of Forest's mellow age is not less facinating, great and grand than the Gladiator of his burley prime, and the "Vagabond Dutchman of Falling Waters," is, though old, yet new and among the sweetest memories of the stage.

But the stage is the mirror of the times, and we must take the world as it is, not as it ought to be.

Mr. Dougherty has the magnificent presence that Cicero says is so essential to the make-up of the true actor. His style is well nigh faultless. He has in an eminent degree the copious verbal flow that characterized Rufus Choate, something of the plunging sarcasm of Mirabeau, much of the cold, stately grace of Gibbon, the pith and polish of Lord Macauley, and the elegant, epigrammatic style of Wendell Phillips. His manner is original and unique, his sentences short and incisive, his elocution marvelously graceful, and his whole manner fills the conception of Pope's couplet.

Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason and polite to please.

The lecturer was introduced in a few appropriate remarks by Judge Kirkpatrick and then spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The true aim of the lecturer is to instruct, to improve. This should be the aim of those who seek to be teachers of the people, but strange to say, these are not the themes that attract audiences or render lectures a financial success; the largest number do not care to be instructed, but to while away a pleasant hour in harmless amusement. The age in which we live is too wedded to its idols, too self conceited to listen to lecturers who war against the follies of the hour. These are some of the reasons that induced me to speak of the "stage," a word suggestive of enjoyment and illimitable profit. A benificent Providence has decreed that all our days shall not be passed in gloom. There is implanted in our nature the faculty of enjoyment. What perfume can equal that of the rose? Earth and sky and ocean are full of pictures painted by God himself. Looking forward to a day of recreation lightens the toil of the delver. From year to year hours of enjoyment are most fondly anticipated. These are the links that bind us to the angels, and glimpses of the heaven we have lost. The greatest pleasure is found at home, and in the social circle. Neither silver nor gold can buy entrance there. But there are other pleasures besides these. We read in classic history of the struggles of the ancient Athenians and the Olympic games. Recreation is as necessary to the mind as rest is to the body. The most perfect form of amusement among the cultivated classes is found at the theatre. When I say that I do not mean Italian Opera, or the Opera Bouffe, or the vulgar melange of the ballet, which consists of vile mirth and friendless to sensual pleasures, I speak of the stage which was born with the dawn of civilization, that is chronicled by some of the most glorious poets, which stired the expiring fires of patriotism, and touched the hearts of untold millions, which is the hand-maid of religion itself. It would be instructive to go into the history of the Stage in Greek and Roman times—when audiences of twenty thousand were moved to tears or laughter. It will be my province to defend the Stage, and to point out its degradation. That the Stage, as now conducted, is imperfect, can neither be gainsayed nor denied. But we should not imitate the Spartan statesman "who would destroy all the wine, because some got drunk on the juice of the grape." We should seek to reform the stage, not destroy it.

In the days of Charles I it was a crime to be an actor, and even the Continental Congress passed a law declared it immoral, unlawful and a disqualification for office to attend a theatre. Now it is as unjust to hold all actors accountable for the shortcomings of a few, as it would be to denounce clergymen because some were hypocrites; lawyers because some were petifoggers; or doctors because some are quacks. As a class, they are eminent, industrious, intellectual and as worthy as any others. Acting is the highest of the imitative arts, even above painting, and sculpture, which give us but imitations, while the acting is reality itself. This youngest of all these sister arts does all their beauty blend. There is no profession that calls for such constant study or self-sacrifice. The actor is an exile from home and the social circle at the most inviting hours. Tortured with pain, or racked with disease, he must keep his appointment, and minister to the mirth of others often when his heart is tortured within.

The opposition which the clergy have manifested against the stage is limited to its abuses. The noblest minds among the clergy have labored for its restoration. The late Cardinal Wiseman edited an edition of Shakespeare, St. Charles Borromeo was a lover of the stage, and Archbishop Warburton had private theatricals at Lambeth Palace. It was Satyrus, the actor, who taught Demosthenes to declaim. Cicero was lavish in his praises of the actor Roscius, and Garrick was an abridgement of "all that was pleasant in man." Erskine bears testimony to the genius and worth of Mrs. Siddons, and Napoleon to the generosity of Talma. Actors stand foremost in the ranks of fame—in the empire of intellect—in the royal race of genius, sovereigns over all the immortals Shakespeare sits. His works are full of lessons of virtue, freighted with the perfume of wisdom. It shows us the fleeting grandeur of the world—ever encouraging virtue and reproving vice.

Here the lecturer recited some gems from Shakespeare with fine effect, particularly the great plaint of Woolsey:

"Let all the ends thou aims't at
Be thy country's, thy God's and truth."
* * * * * * *
Had I but served my God with half the zeal that I served my King he would not in mine old age left me naked to mine enemies.

Several extracts from Macbeth were given with great dramatic power. The lecturer gave an amusing account of his application for a situation when a lad. The recitation was intensely droll and kept the audience in continued roars of laughter. "I didn't want a place where I would be fooling away my time at work. (laughter.) I wanted a situation where I could study history and poetry, and get well paid for it, (laugher.) An amusing parody was then given of the Frenchman critique on Shakespeare. "Shakespeare is ze man of genius but he lacks ze educa tion. Zour Macbeth is zemense.

When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning or in rain.

Ze Talma is ze master of ze zituation. Lay on Makyduff is all nonzense, &c.

There are two styles of acting, the statuesque and romantic; the school of Art; and the school of Nature. To the former belong Kimble, Barry and Macready, Garrick, Crook and Kean belong to the latter. Kean was the greatest of them all. When he played in the metropolis all London went wild. Second to Kean was Geo. F. Crooke. His Richard III was one of the wonders of the stage. Intoxication carried all these to an early grave. All actors are not topers. The great bulk could say: I never applied deep and rebellious liquor to my blood. Imitations of the acting of the elder Kean in the part of Woolsey, the younger Kean in "As you like it", Anderson in Hamlet—"Alas! poor Yorick"; the elder Booth in Richard III, Forest in Jack Cade; Fechter as Claud Mellnotte "Pauline, Pauline, I loaf you,"—The Lecturer did not consider Mr. Fechter a success on the English stage. He is as much out of place as an Irishman would be in "Metamora." The present is not the golden age, but the age of gold, materialism, sham, fashion and frivolity. While there is true literature, the cheap novels with scenes from the dregs of society, are chiefly patronized. Nothing has been so fashionable lately as the coarse blasphemy of "Little Breeches," or the rhyme of drunken "Jim Bludsoe" and "Shoo Fly" is the most popular air of the day, Shakespeare, though worshipped in the closet, is neglected on the stage. Unmitigated trash crowds the market. The stupid gag "I laid her in the place where she originally fell" draws down the house every time. The brush of the scene painter, and the skill of the carpenter is substituted for the genius of the actor. Oh! the depths to which the stage ha fallen! If it be said I am overdrawing the picture, ask any leading actor or respectable manager. The "Black Crook" had a run of eighteen months, and made its projectors millionaires. In the same city "Winter's Tale" had to be withdrawn after the first week, because it didn't pay expenses. Yet people will go to the opera and applaud and *encore* music they cannot appreciate, and words they do not understand. They go to see and be seen. The English and American stage is vastly inferior at present to the French and German stage. How different from the time when Burke, Pitt, Fox and Wyndham sat in the boxes while the matchless Mrs. Siddons walked the boards of Drury Lane. "Schneider" is now the mode. History repeats itself. When the people of Rome cared more for the cultivation of fish for their table than for their liberties, their doom was not far off. After some general remarks about the mechanical requirements of the theatre, the lecturer concluded by asserting that reform rested with the people themselves. If an actor present a new peice, go and see it, and if meritorious approve it—if not, hiss it off the Stage. The theatre then will be the resort of the refined, instead of the rendevouz of the vulgar.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Rum's Doings—A Man Smothered to Death While Under the "Influence."

On Saturday Coroner West held an inquest on the body of a man named Samuel Wilson, who was found dead in his bed in his room, in the Allegheny House (formerly Seeton House), in the Pittsburgh Diamond, about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. About the hour mentioned, it appears one of the boarders in the house, George Zens, while walking through the hall in the upper part of the buildiug, noticed a very strong smell of gas. Three rooms were examined and it was found that the pipes were all right. The room occupied by Wilson was then tried, and the door was found to locked. No answer being received to raps, the door was bursted in, when they were horrified to find the lifeless form of Wilson lying on the bed. An examination of the gas burner told the story. The burner had not been turned off and the gas light blown out.

The last seen of Wilson was between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday night. He had been boarding at the house for about seven months and was a broom-maker in the employ of Mr. McElroy, of Third avenue. He had been drinking very hard for the past three weeks, and about eight o'clock on Friday evening he went into the hotel pretty well under tha influence of liquor and told Mr. Smith that the was going to take care of himself now. He shortly afterward went to his room, and after stripping himself, it is supposed that instead of turning of the burner he blew out the gas. He then laid down in bed, and as the windows and doors were all closed, it could not have been long before the unfortunate man suffocated from the escaping gas. He had vomited all over the bed and floor, and his death agonies must have been terrible. Deceased was a man of about forty or forty-five years of age, and was unmarried. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from suffocation by gas by neglecting to turn of the gas burner while in a state of intoxication.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Mail Robber Captured.

Yesterday morning Detective Pender arrived in this city, having in his custody a sporting "blonde" giving his name as George A. Bowers, who is charged, with others, with breaking into and robbing the postoffice at Tyrone on the 21st of November, and abstracting therefrom some one thousand letters containing checks and other articles of value. The case has been most thoroughly worked up. Detective Pender who has been successful in recovering some nine thousand dollars of the stolen property. Defendant is a dashing young gent of about twenty-five years of age, has lost several of his front teeth, and has a remarkable twitching of the upper lip. He is very reticent about the robbery, but tells the usual amount of bull yarns about his business, birth and occupation. Several important witnesses to the case will arrive to-day, and a hearing will be had in the case this morning before Judge McCandless.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

"THE STAGE."

Degredation of the Drama.

"Oh! the depths to which the stage has fallen."—Daniel Dougherty.

One of our morning and both of our evening contemporaries have taken exceptions to the opinion advanced by Mr. Dougherty that the "stage" at present is at a very low ebb, and contend that this is all "bosh," "undoubtedly unjust," "a mistake" that his "arguments are based on premises that are not correct," &c. Mr. Dougherty had doubtless anticipated something of this sort when he remarked:

"If it be said I am overdrawing the picture, ask any leading actor or respectable manager. The "Black Crook" had a run of eighteen months, and made its projectors millionaires. In the same city the "Winter's Tale" had to be withdrawn after the first week, because it didn't pay expenses."

We think the leading actors and managers throughout the country would sustain Mr, D. We contend that the drama has decayed and is decaying—that the playwrights are becoming daily more and more mere literary machinists—that the number of genuine actors is comparatively small, and that even the few we have are not patronized. As proof of this, and in order not to widen indefinitely the area of criticism, suppose we take the record of Pittsburgh for the present season, and see if "everything is lovely"—whether the success of the "legitimate" has been brilliant, or whether the "Schneider" and "Shoo Fly" and "blood and thunder" drama have not thrown the purest plays in the language into the shade, and disgusted some of the most charming and surpassing actors that ever graced the stage.

Both of the opera houses commenced the season with semi-official announcements that the legitimate drama should hold the boards, but both have found it convenient and paying to depart to some extent from this programme. That is one fact. Another is that Booth, Edwin Adams, C. W. Couldock, Charles Matthews, Mrs. Lander, and in fact all the "stars" of the season, except Jefferson, drew miserable houses, and were comparative financial failures. On the other hand, all the big "hits" of the season were made by the trashy sentimental. The "Witches of New York" had to turn away numbers from the door every night while one of the most finished actors of this generation, the highly gifted Couldock was playing the "Willow Copse" and "Chimney Corner" next door to the thinnest kind of houses. "Carl the Fiddler" "fiddled" to much larger houses than even the gifted and greatly heralded Parepa Rosa. Mrs. Lander, the "queen of tragedy"—the "charmer of all circles and the idol of her own," played those grand masterpieces "Elizabeth" and "Mary Stuart" to limited audiences, while Lydia, the nymph of nimble limb and flowing tresses, and her blondes stood up *semi-nude* to receive the shouts of approbation from packed houses largely composed of friends of the legitimate, and what an evening cotemporary calls "moral healthfulness." No wonder the "Moody Dane" exclaimed to a friend, "I don't know what is popular any more." With Janauscheck, Adams, Mathews and the rest it is the same old story, the "twice told tale." The "Vienna Orchestra" was a downright failure, and not even Thomas' concerts, "worked up" as they were, never could be called a bewildering success. These are not mere assertions, but stubborn facts, probably unpalatable truths. The fault lies not with the managers, but with the people themselves. When they cease to patronize "dramatic abortions" and support plays of undoubted merit, then, and not till then, will reform come.

When "Peril," a play of undoubted merit, was presented the lovers of the legitimate could hardly be induced to come and see whether a new play by one of their own citizens, was meritorious or not. These facts need no comment.

As to the "moral tone" of nearly all the "rag tag" drama of the day we will not argue that—but assume as incapable of contradiction, that it is "positively and essentially rotten." A great deal of the fault lies with the playwrights, who pander to the popular craving for the morbid. The Pall Mall *Gazette*, of a recent date, gives us a "specimen brick" of the "modern English playwright." The following is the precious epistle:

Mr. ——: I beg to inform you that I have written a new drama consisting of pride, love, slavery, revenge, smuggling, marriage, fighting at sea, law suits, blowing up of a smuggling lugar, cautur and death of the capton, triumph of justice, &c. It is thoroughly new and exciting, I wish to sell the copywright, hence my reason for troubling you, if your will buy such a thing I will send you a part of it, as I have not it all finished yet, tor the speling and grammer requirs to be corrected, and on that account I don't expect much for it. Please let me know by return if you publish such things.

Your respectfully, ——.

We claim that what is true of Pittsburgh, is true in a larger sense of the American and English Stage. The drama now is neither what it used to be nor what it ought to be.

We are far from thinking that the condition of the stage is altogether hopeless. Without comparing the present either with the Grecian or the Augustan era, it is demonstrably certain that the present condition of the stage is bad—we hope not irretrievably so.

If, of all words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, "It might have been."
More sad are these we daily see,
"It is, but it hadn't ought to be."

TALL SWEARING

The Political Pool in First Ward—Suffering Suffrage, &c.

The testimony before Commissioner Ferguson, in the Hay-Humbert-Cohen-Coffin inbroglio, is becoming as mixed as holiday confectionary, or "Ah Sin's Drinks."

It used to be that all good citizens in this latitude rejoiced in the ballot;

—"The crowning fact,
The Knightliest act of freedom—
The freeman's vote."

But they don't do so now, at least not in the First and Thirteenth wards. The evidence daily adduced before the commissioner, if it does not determine anything else, will show that there is some tall swearing being done. But as it is none of our funeral, we will merely note the fact that the evidence so far is alarmingly, not to say suspiciously, mixed. Mr. Keep "swore" the other day that "Cohen was not there." Mr. Reese swears that he was "there." Then again Mr. Coffin swears to a certain set of facts against Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Cohen with unerring positiveness swears directly to the contrary.

We will not, of course, undertake to determine who is right. Probably both of them are, as Chief Justice Cockburn used to say of two witnesses who swore to a fact at war with the principle of contradiction. It suffices to say that it is a Republican family jar, and promises some rich developments before the "happy land of Canaan is reached."

HOW DO YOU SWEAR?

Not-ty Testimony—What Elliot and Coffin Know About First Ward Farming.

The examination in the Hay-Humbert contested election case was resumed on Saturday morning before S. Ferguson, Esq., Commissioner.

Charles W. Coffin was called on part of Captain Hay, and testified that Mr. Cohen wanted the matter "fixed up," that it would "injure the party," that Mr. Cohen wanted the matter "hushed up in some way, &c."

R. C. Elliot testified on the part of Ald. Humbert that he "did *not* see Mr. Cohen there; did *not* remember of Mr. Cohen being in the room; did *not* have a conversation with that gentleman; could *not* remember the exact number in the room; did *not* know there was anything wrong, &c." Altogether this witness' opinion, for it would be cruelly wrong to call that testimony which has as many (k) *nots* in it as a hemlock log, was nearly altogether negative. If these witnesses were allowed to go on in telling what they did *not* know, it is possible that the testimony would be too voluminous to be carried away in a dray.

Alderman Hunter testified that he was in the election room on the night of the election during the whole of the second and third counts, and that he had no recollection of seeing Mr. Cohen in the room that evening.

The testimony was here closed, and on Saturday morning T. M. Marshall, Esq., on the part of Alderman Humbert, and John Barton, Esq., on behalf of Captain Hay, submitted the testimony taken under the rule, to the Court.

By agreement of counsel the matter was placed on the argument list.

Purgative Pills

have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been and always will be used, in some form by all mankind. In this country the pilular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloes and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanancy by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, the most skillful combination of medicine for the diseases they are intended to cure, that science can devise or art produce. Those who need pills, no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can get AYER'S PILL.—*Wheeling, (Va.,) Press.* d&w.

Our System of Practice.

The medical world has become divided into so many different cliques, isms and pathies, that our peculiar system of practice may need some explanation.

Our remedies are principally vegetable, discarding entirely the use of *Calomel* or *Mercury in any form*, believing it to be a disease-creating agent of the worst description.

We are also opposed to the use of general bloodletting in any case; believing it to be injurious to the constitution, and oftentimes dangerous to life.

Our mode of detecting "chronic affections" of the internal organs is principally by an examination of the *urine*.

During the whole course of our study and practice we have paid particular attention to this old "German Mode" of detecting disease, and we feel perfectly satisfied that "there is no more certain sign offered in disease," than is presented in that secretion.

Therefore, we now more especially invite all those laboring under any lingering disease that has not been cured, because, perhaps the complaint was not properly understood, to send a vial of their *urine* for examination, and have the necessary medicines sent them. We wish it distinctly understood that this "special" invitation is given to those who have sufficiently tried the remedies of their family physician, and have failed to obtain relief at his hand.

This is our privilege and right as physicians, and it is the right and privilege of the afflicted to obtain their professional advice and medicine where they choose. Our office and residence is at No. 152 Grant street, Pittsburgh, where if any others choose to apply we will give them our best medical attention, and will promise them relief in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.
Address DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 152 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1t-d-w.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepare y himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist . his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross stand Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Tayor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure

He rejects allagents that produce disease, su, as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes, Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free jy 29:1yw

PERFUMERY.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY. Including every variety, at the Lowest Prices. Also a Large Stock of the Best English TOOTH BRUSHES and HAIR BRUSHES.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE Corner Diamond and Market street.

CARBOLIC TROCHES!

CARBOLIC TROCHES!

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 MARKET STREET, Corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds in great variety at JOS. FLEMING'S, 84 Market street, Cor. of the Diamo

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on han and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon.

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

au23:d&w1a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cure is a real public blessing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

old by druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENTS

By the explosion of Coal Oil Lamps, is owing to the inflammable gas which this oil generates within the lamp. This danger in using the ordinary lamp is entirely prevented by the Reliance Non-Explosive Attachment, which fits any common lamp, making it absolutely safe. Sample by mail for 30 cts. Circular free. 12,000 sold in the first three months. Agents wanted. Dealers supplied at the Wholesale Depot. Address Patentees,

C. B. MANN & CO.,
213 Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 16:2tw.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRES,

in CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 50 Engravings; price $2 50; outfit, $1.00. 70,000 already sold. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. dec 16: 3mW

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WESTERN District of Pennsylvania ss. At somerset, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Azariah Dunham, of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.

GEO. W. BENFORD, Assignee.
SOMERSET, Nov. 14, 1871. nov15:3tW

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffecient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance Kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complain s, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m, Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. aug.12:d&w:1y.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garandiere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieved in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11:TU-TH&S:eowd&eow-W

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY
J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood: and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, Md.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O.
The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

L. D. SINE'S
EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.
To be Drawn Monday, January 1, 1872.
$200,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.
Five Prizes of $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $5,000.

One span of matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. 5 Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Five fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $300 each. 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $200 each. 1,200 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $50 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2: Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

It Will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Colors.

It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Iron City College.

Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most popular, successful and complete business College in the United States.

Course of study and business training eminently thorough, systematic and practical.

Rooms always open to the inspection of business men, teachers, students and others, who are cordially invited to call, examine, and compare.

Students can enter at any time.

For circulars containing fu information call the college or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
sep2:eos&W

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

Business Men are the best instructors of business usages

No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address

P. DUFF & SONS.
sep16:eo&W-m

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. oct15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-E.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

42d Congress---2d Session.

SENATE.

Venezuela's Grievances.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the petition of the Venezuela Steamship Company, asking redress for the seizure of their steamers by Venezuela, and said that the complaint against Venezuela might yet necessitate some measures on the part of our government.

Mr. SUMNER said that he had examined the question and found his own country in the wrong.

The Retrenchment Committee.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment with Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment authorizing it to sit during recess, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. WILSON warned his Republican friends that they were placing their party in a false position before the country. Already there were millions throughout the country who believed that an attempt had been made in the Senate of the United States to

Shield the Administration.

He hoped there would be a unanimous vote for Mr. Trumbull's resolution, so as to let the people see that the Republicans were determined to keep the administration pure in all its departments. He had no sympathy with the plan of covering our own shortcomings by talking of the gigantic swindles in New York. There were Republican thieves as well as Democratic thieves, and a Republican thief to him was the far more hateful, because he brought disgrace upon the Republican party, but, notwithstanding the

Defects of the Present Administration.

it was far purer and more efficient than most of its predecessors. No previous administration had ever been so prompt in punishing delinquency among its officers.

Mr. BLAIR—The Senator is very boastful about the purity and rigor of the administration. I wish to call his attention to a case in Arkansas, when the District Attorney and Marshal were both

Removed from Office

for procuring an indictment against a man for violating a law of the United States.

Mr. WILSON—I don't know whether that was so or not.

Mr. BLAIR reiterated his ststement.

Mr. WILSON said he was not boastful of the administration. He simply desired to be just, and therefore he said that the administration was seeking progress in the right direction, although a good deal more of it was necessary.

He was Not One of Those

Republicans who thought the Democratic party dead. He expected to encounter them in full force next year, and he warned his friends against relaxing their efforts in any degree in the vain hope that they would meet no vigorous opposition in 1872.

The Battle Begins.

MR. NYE opposed Mr. Trumbull's resolution. Certain gentlemen in the Republican party, who thought the President was becoming too popular, devised a scheme of civil service reform, and under that cry they were now attempting to revive an old committee with all the extraordinary powers of sending for persons and papers.

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator objects to sending for persons and papers. Where was his voice on the memorable occasion, when a committee of the House of Representatives was examining into the conduct and affairs of Senators, to discover whether they had not been bribed to acquit Andrew Johnson, and were ransacking telegraph offices to get at something that might compromise those Senators?

Mr. NYE—Just when it is now. Give me another such set of circumstances and I will vote for it again. And there is no such occasion now. There is peace in the ranks now, save with one here and there who would be

Greater than His Master.

Mr. SCHURZ replied to Mr. Nye and of course of the remarks said that the legitimate sphere of the comedian is generally within the walls of a theatre, but if a senator is satisfied with the role he plays there, nobody else has a reason to be dissatisfied. Those who defend a bad cause always resort to a certain line of defence. They attempt to throw suspicion on the motives of those who attack. So the Senator from Nevada, (Mr. Nye,) like other senators here, makes no attempt to disprove any of the facts that I stated yesterday in regard to the New York Custom House, but simply throws an aspersion on my motives, and accuses me of insinuating that Mr. Leet's service in the navy should prevent him from obtaining employment and that the present had nothing to do with the cartage business in New York. I wish to say a few words in reply to the Senator from New York.

Mr. CONKLING—He said yesterday that the investigation of the New York Custom House was closed up by the committee on retrenchment last year. The committee did undoubtedly believe that the case was closed, for it had reason to believe that when such scandals as it exposed were laid bare the administration would jump at the chance to put an end to the disgrace. But it turns out that they were vastly mistaken. For the same scandalous system of robbery exists down to this day in spite of the exposures made by the committee. The Senator asked me "Why have we proposed in legislation to remove their abuses." Because legislation was necessary. The abuses were created by executive action in the administration of the Custom House and only could be done away with by executive action.

The Senator objected to what I said of the power which sustains this system. I say "having laid the evidence before the Senate," that when the most respectable merchants of New York had protested against this system of robbery, when the secretary of the treasury had time and again pronounced against it, when the committee on retrenchment had pronounced against it, and when still it is contained in view of this evidence, that there must be some mysterious power sustaining that system, stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the secretary of the treasury himself.

Mr. PATTERSON here interposed to make an explanation, and in reply to the remarks by Mr. Trumbull said: "I do say that there are Inspectors in the Custom House in New York who stated before the Commission under oath that in

Violation of their Official Oath,

in violation of the laws of the land, they had taken bribes, and that they took fees every time they discharged a vessel.

And I say further that the agents of steam companies told me that they could get their vessels discharged without bribing officials."

Mr. SUMNER—I should like to know whether those men are continued in office.

Mr. PATTERSON—I have no knowledge of them ever having been removed. I know nothing about it.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator from Indiana, Mr. Morton,) says that my remarks yesterday cast a reflection on the Republican party. How so? Do not we all profess to be in favor of reform, and yet when a member of this body attempts to lay bare gross abuse, the cry is raised that he is trying to injure the Republican party. My motives have been reflected upon and I, and those with whom I act, have been asked, "What objecte we pursue?" I am ready to tell the Senate. My object is to uncover, and to denounce. and to try to have corrected, any and

Every Abuse

wherever I can lay my hand upon it without regard to how it will effect the interests or advantages of a party and without regard to whether this or that person may like it or not. I am in favor of reform and I am in dead earnest, I do not mean to denounce abuses on the other side, and to shield abuses among my own friends. I want to probe to the very bottom of the sore. Unless we do that we do nothing.

Mr. TIPTON followed in support of Mr. Trumbull's proposition. He cited Mr. Morton's statement yesterday, that the object of those that befriended that proposition was to show that great corruption exists under the present administration, and said that that was exactly what he wished the people to understand as to the other branch. Mr. Morton's charge that this movement was an attack on the Republican party was not true. He (Tipton) made no attack on the Republican party. On the contrary, he desired to redeem that party from the curse that had come upon it through the mistakes of the administration and the corruption of its officials. He believed that there was

Corruption, Deep, Damning and Festering

all through his administration. The motives of those who sought to revive the Committee on Retrenchment were called in question. Could not a man believe that even in the Senate there might be found a better leader for the Republican party than the *intellectual colossus* [save the mark!] now sitting in the White House?

Without being accused of unfaithfulness to the party, would it be said there was only one man in the country under whom the Republicans could train and be loyal? The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had boasted that it was a distinguishing mark of the Republican party, that it was prompt to punish wrong doers among its members. (He Tipton) had once believed so and had acted upon that belief, but he had been proscribed and punished for it ever since.

Grant's Toadies Too Strong.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment was rejected by a vote of 24 ayes to 35 nays.

The following Republicans voted for it: Messrs. Alcorn, Fenton, Logan, Patterson, Robertson, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, West and Wilson.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved to instruct the committee to provide in the resolution just adopted to inquire into all subjects enumerated in his rejected amendment, and made a few remarks. He denied that he had done, or proposed, or said anything hostile to the administration or the Republican party.

He Was Astounded

At the ground taken by cereain senators in this debate. He was hostile to none who was not dishonest and corrupt, and would any senator undertake to say that the administration or party did not desire honesty in the government? The President had declared in favor of reform.

Mr. MORTON said that drift of the debate was a reflection upon the Republican party and an insinuation that it was corrupt.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Have I ever said or intended that?

Mr. MORTON replied that from the spirit of the Senator's remark he inferred that he (Mr. Trumbull,) did believe that gross corruptions existed under the present administration, but he was glad now to find that he did not think so.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he believed that great abuses did exist under this administration—abuses that had existed under all administrations, but he believed that the great increase in the amount of patronage had naturally caused

An Increase in Abuse Also.

He had not said, however, that more corruption existed under this than under previous administrations, but then he wished this administration to be better than all its predecessors, and the Republican party to be purer than others.

Mr. MORTON—I am glad to hear the Senator declare his devotion to the Republican party, but I did understand the spirit of his speeches to be different. However I accept his statement of his position. Now as to this question of reform there seems to be a disposition on the part of some people in this country to become professional

Reformers Par Excellence.

They seem to desire to monopolize that business and to themselves up as the only men who hate corruption. Now, I desire to say to those gentlemen, whoever they may be, that for one I shall not allow them to monopolize that business. I claim to be as good a reformer as any of them, although I don't make such high pretensions.

Mr. TRUMBULL saw that Mr. Morton was extremely kind to accept his statement, but he declined to answer him (Mr. Morton) "for his Republicanism," and denied his right to call him to account. That Senator (Mr. Morton) claimed to be a reformer, but he had

A Great Way of Showing It.

Not long ago in a speech at St. Louis he had eulogized the civil service as it stands at present.

Mr. MORTON remarked that in that speech he had said of the civil service that while there were many reforms and improvements which could be made in it, and which the Republican party would make, he did believe that on the whole we had the best civil service in the world, and he did say the same now.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States, I pray God to deliver that people from it. [Laughter.] I feel less disposed than ever to submit my Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton) after his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world.

My Republicanism is not partisan. I care nothing for it, except as a party of great principles, and if it ever comes to be used as a cover for frauds and iniquities the honest people of the country will overwhelm us, as they ought to.

At five o'clock, P. M., without reaching a vote on Mr. Trumbull's motion the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Employees in Custom Offices.

Mr. BURCHARD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons employed and the total compensation paid therefor in the collections of customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, in the United States, and separately in the districts of Kentucky, Philadelphia, Boston, Orleans, Baltimore and San Francisco; also, the amount of additional compensation paid to such employees as fees, moieties, traveling and contingent expenses; also to take the amount paid for the same in the United States for the collection of customs and for the erection, repair, completion or furnishing of custom houses. Adopted.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The House then went into a committee on the whole, Mr. BUFFINGTON in the chair, and resumed consideration of the apportionment bill.

Various propositions were made and discussed, principally turning on the number of Representatives of which the House should be composed. The number was eventually fixed at 283, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD.

An amendment was also adopted, on motion of Mr. POTTER, providing that no new State shall hereafter be admitted having less population than the number fixed as the ratio of representation.

Finally the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 60; nays, 145.

Mr. FARNSWORH moved to strike out Mr. Pattin's amendment. Negatived—yeas, 87; nays, 117.

The bill was then passed without a division. It provides that the House shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows:

Maine	5	Kentucky	10
New Hampshire	2	Tennessee	9
Vermont	2	Indiana	12
Massachusetts	11	Illinois	19
Rhode Island	2	Missouri	13
Connecticut	4	Arkansas	4
New York	32	Michigan	9
New Jersey	7	Florida	1
Pennsylvania	26	Texas	6
Delaware	1	Iowa	9
Maryland	6	Wisconsin	8
Virginia	9	California	4
North Carolina	8	Minnesota	3
South Carolina	5	Oregon	1
Georgia	9	Kansas	3
Alabama	7	West Virginia	3
Mississippi	6	Nevada	1
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1
Ohio	20		

The House adjourned until Monday

Minor Matters.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. DAVIS donating cannon for a soldiers' monument in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. SNAPP offered a resolution for the abolition of printing or transporting public documents at the public expense. Referred.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. SLOCUM presented a petition reducting the duty on rice.

Government Buildings at Chicago.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at private sale or by condemnation the square of ground on which the Postoffice building at Chicago recently stood, and not now owned by the Government; and if the same cannot be procured at a reasonable price, then to purchase some other square, not more than two squares distant from that locality, and proceed to have erected thereon a fire-proof building for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub Treasury, Postoffice, United States Courts, Pension and Internal Revenue offices.

The bill appropriates two million dollars and provides that the total cost of the site for the building shall not exceed four million dollars. He explained the features of the bill, and advocated its prompt passage.

Mr. RANDALL moved to strike out that part of the bill limiting the selection of the site to within two squares of the locality of the old postoffice. He thought such a limitation would place the government

In the Power of Real Estate Combinations.

Mr. PLATT spoke against the amendment, and explained that, even with the proposed limitation, the government would still have twenty-four squares to select from, so that there was nothing to be feared from any such combination.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reduce the total cost to two millions.

Mr. PLATT opposed that amendment, and referred to the fact that the post office buildings in New York and Boston were to cost three millions each, and to accommodate only the postoffice and United States Courts.

Mr. RANDALL advocated Mr. Holman's amendment, contending that two millions was a liberal allowance for the site of the building. He thought the allusion to the New York and Boston custom houses rather unfortunate, because by corruption and the profligate expenditure of the public money and by the enlargement of the original plans the buildings in New York were likely to cost ten instead of three millions.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, dissented entirely from the views of his colleague. He thought his constituents would rejoice in a liberal appropriation for Chicago; that the Government should put up a building there that would be a monument in all time to come. The government could guard against fraud in the expenditure of money there as it could anywhere else, except perhaps in New York, where the Tammany members had so corrupted the whole atmosphere that honesty was almost impossible. He was willing to vote for four millions for Chicago, and only regretted that the amendment had been reduced from five millions, recommended by the Committee on Public Buildings and grounds.

Mr. RANDALL reminded his colleague that the question was not one of charity at all.

Mr. KELLEY replied that he was not asking charity. He was only asking that the Government would deal with generous justice to a stricken people. There was no charity in the proposition.

Mr. RANDALL—That was the tone of the gentleman's argument.

Mr. MARSHALL said that as a member of the Committee on Appropriations he had given his assent to the bill. He protested that neither Chicago nor Illinois asked any appropriation on account of charity. Chicago, one of the finest on the continent, and the most rapidly growing on the face of the earth, had been desolated and laid in ashes. The Government had important interests there. It had no Custom House there, no Court House, no Postoffice, no public buildings. It was the duty of the Government to furnish proper accommodations for the transaction of its business.

Mr. HOLMAN modified his amendment so as to make the total amount three million.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the amendment and advocated a larger appropriation. The proposed building was to accommodate the Postoffice, Custom House; Courts, sub-Treasury and Internal Revenue business, whereas the New York building was only for the Postoffice and Courts. The Government had a Custom House building in New York which had cost $1,200,000, and there had already been expended on the Postoffice which had not got beyond the first floor nearly two million. The building would probably in the end cost over five million, while the building proposed to be erected in Chicago for all the Government offices was only to cost four million. He did not stand there asking charity for Chicago,

Chicago was Still Great.

as great in its desolation as it has been great in its life. It was arising from its ashes, and would show that it would in a few years require a building of the extent proposed for the transaction of public business.

Dawes Tries the Ironic Dodge.

Mr. DAWES said he desired to disabuse the bill of any prejudice growing out of the public buildings in New York. He believed that the bill should stand upon its own merits. As to the New York postoffice costing ten million dollars, Mr. Randall said he meant ten million for both the New York and Boston postoffices. He (Dawes) regretted that the gentleman did not always say what he meant. If it was necessary to drag the Boston Custom House into the discussion he was entirely willing. That Custom House had never been enlarged a hair's breadth, nor had a dollar been expended on it beyond the limitation put on originally. The gentleman's new-born zeal in regard to corruption had led to confusion in his mind and to mistake what he was talking about. It was the New York Custom House that he was thinking about, that had cost ten million and he regretted that the new role the gentleman (Mr. Randall) was attempting had led him into confusion.

Mr. RANDALL—The United States Courts are to be accommodated in the Postoffice building.

Mr. DAWES—Do your own talking in your own time. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDALL—I will correct the gentleman's statements whenever I can, in or out of my time.

Mr. DAWES—The Boston court house has no more connection with this subject than the New Orleans custom house, which is a grand demonstration of zeal and economy, which the gentleman's political associates are accustomed to illustrate in their lives and votes. The New York Postoffice was limited to three millions and the enlargement to which the gentlemen refers is underground. When the came to lay the foundation it was found that they had to sink it thirty feet before they could get a solid foundation and Congress appropriated $800,000 more to finish up that underground work, which gives one-third additional room. That is the enlargement and $3,800,000 is the limitation of the entire cost. It would never exceed that unless those who now control the Treasury of the United States shall pass out of power, and that power shall pass into the hands of those who would rather preach than practice.

Mr. SWANN expressed his regret that an attempt had been made to make this a party question; he approached it without reference to party; he approached it for the purpose of doing

Justice to a Stricken Community,

which had been visited by a calamity unprecedented in the history of the country. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) had said that this was not a question of charity. He (Swann) did not approach it as a question of charity, but he did approach it as a question of sympathy. His own judgment was that every dollar of the four millions would be required to erect a building adequate to the business necessities of Chicago and such as would comport with the character and trade of that great city. He did not advocate any niggardly policy in reference to Chicago, or any other city. He might justly complain of his own city, (Baltimore), when not more than three hundred thousand dollars had been expended for Government buildings. This apparently would have the effect of stimulating and encouraging the people of Chicago in their efforts to rebuilding their city. He asked whether any gentleman could divest himself of his natural sympathy in looking on the desolation brought upon Chicago. He hoped that members would divest themselves of all party feeling on this question, and aid in bringing back that once great city to her ancient prosperity.

Mr. RANDALL complained that an attempt had been made to change the issue, which was simply one as to the amount to be expended. He had been taunted with new born zeal, but no later than yesterday there had been seen in the Senate an attempt to screen the administration.

The SPEAKER called Mr. Randall to order, remarking to him that it was not in order to refer to what took place in the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that there was no disposition shown by the Republican party in the House to ferret out fraud and corruption in the administration. When, he asked, was there a man on the Republication side who had the courage, the integrity or

Honesty of Charles O'Conor

or Samuel J. Tilden, who had routed out wrong-doers in the city of New York, even at the hazard of the defeat of their own party?

Mr. HOLMAN was opposed to establishing a precedent making so large an appropriation

Long arguments were made in support of the four million appropriation by Messrs. Voorhes, Banks, Garfield and Cox.

Garfield Gets Off a "Gonk."

Mr. GARFIELD said that the position of Messrs. Randall and Holman reminded him of a statute passed by the legislature of Massachusetts authorizing the establishment of a "hie waie," (so spelled) twelve miles westward from the town of Salem, and closing with the sentence, "which is probably as far in the west as a road will ever be needed."

The Original Bill Passed.

The amendments were voted down, and the bill passed as it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, and passed two bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, making appropriations to pay the expenses to carry out the Treaty of Washington.

The House also passed the bill appropriating $23,000 to meet the deficiency caused by the defalcation of F. A. Macartney, late disbursing clerk of the Post Office Department.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Getting Better Fast.

LONDON, December 16.—The Prince progresses so fast that it is proposed that Princess Beatrice leave Sandringham to day for Windsor Castle. Prince Alfred will soon follow.

SANDRINGHAM, December 16.—The convalescence of the Prince has commenced, and progresses slowly but steadily.

The Queen will return from Sandringham to Windsor to-day, and will probably be accompanied by the Princess Louise. The Duke of Cambridge has already returned to London.

Still Waxing Well.

LONDON, December 17.—The official bulletin issued from Sandringham at eight o'cloak this morning announced that the Prince of Wales had passed a quiet night, and was satisfactorily progressing toward recovery.

Another bulletin, issued late this afternoon, announced that the Prince had a tranquil day.

Parliament.

LONDON, December 17.—The *Observer* says that Parliament will meet in the second week in February.

THE BALTIMORE BORGIA!

ANNAPOLIS, December 15.—In the Wharton case, to-day, Judge Miller ruled out the question propounded to Vanness as to "how he came to be at Mrs. Wharton's house on a certain day, if well or sick, his symptoms," &c..

Charles Ketchum was sworn. He is

A Son of the Late General Ketchum;

Has known the prisoner for twenty years; remembers the day when his father left Washington for Baltimore, June 24. "His health then was perfectly good as far as he can judge. He had a slight sore throat in April. Witness next saw his father on Friday, June 30th, when he was dead; saw Mrs. Wharton at Mrs. Chubb's house in Washington on July 3d; knew she was coming to Washington.

When he met her with his brother, she commenced to sympathize with them, saying she also had lost a good friend; her eyes were filled with tears; she regretted to have to talk on bussiness matters so

Soon After His Father's Death,

but necessity compelled her to do so. She then said she had called to see about $4,000 in bonds that she had given my father; she was going to leave Baltimore on Friday or Saturday, and desired a letter of credit. She wished to secure the bonds. She said she was going to Europe, and would leave New York on the following Wednesday.

Witness asked at what time she had given those bond to hiss father and she replied about eighteen months ago; that she had given him four bonds; each for one thousand dollars; they were five-twenty bonds bearing six per cent. interest and to be sold by him and converted into 10-40 coupon bonds.

Witness asked if his father had given

Any Receipt for the Bonds

and she answered "No." He asked if there were any witnesses to the transaction and she said no.

Witness said he could do nothing as no administrator had been appointed and would not be until Saturday next and either himself or his brother

Could not Touch One Cent

before that time. She replied that that would not do; that she would leave Baltimore on Saturday and must have the money to obtain her letter of credit before she left.

Witness told her if she would accompany him to General Brice's office probably he could suggest some way by which the money could be raised, and she consented.

The witness then asked if she would be offended if he talked business to her. She replied she would not. He then showed his father's books that she was indebted to him twenty-six hundred dollars. She replied that

She Had Paid that Debt

in two installments; that on July 17th, 1870, she paid $1,300 and $130 interest, and on January 17th, 1871, she paid the balance, $1,300, and $65 interest for six months.

She said: My father had noted these payments on the back of the note; that he had entered one hundred and thirty dollars as the amount due for the interest at the last payment, when she said, "General that is not right. It should be $65, the interest on $1,300 for six months. You have calculated on $2,600."

He acknowledged the mistake and erased $1,300 and put down $65. He then handed her a note, saying: "Ellen, now that this transaction is ended.

You had Better Destroy the Note.

as it may give you some trouble."

She destroyed the note in his presence.

Witness asked if there were any witness to the transaction and she answered "No." He asked if she had any receipt for the payments of interest or of the principal, and she answered, she had not. They then went to Gen. Brice's office, where he requested Mrs. Wharton to make known to him the object of her visit, when she said she had called to secure or obtain payment of $4,000 in bonds. Gen. Brice is witness's uncle.

Witness then detailed the statement made by Mrs. Wharton to Gen. Brice in regard to the bonds, which was the same as made to himself. Gen. Brice was

Astonished at Her Demand,

and told her that his father's books and papers showed that she was in his debt to the amount of $2,600, and that there was no evidence that General Ketchum was in debt $4,000. General Brice then asked when she had given bonds to General Ketchum; she said, "about eighteen months ago." General Brice asked what kind of bonds they were; she replied, "four $1,000 five-twenty bonds, to be converted into 10-40s for safe keeping." General Brice then asked about the $2,600, when she made the same statement in regard to having paid it as she made to witness. The statement was repeated in full as to payment and the advise of General Ketchum to destroy the note and its destruction. General Brice asked in what manner she had paid this money; she replied "in greenbacks." General Brice asked if she was

Not Afraid to Carry so Large a Sum

of money about her. She said "No." Asked if she had a receipt or any witness to the transactions. She answered "No." Asked if Mrs. Chubb did not know something about it. She replied that no one knew anything about it.

The General then told her there was no possible means of getting the bonds at that time as the estate of General Ketchum was in Court; that if her trip to Europe depended on getting the bonds she had better give up all hope of going. She received the announcement with

No Apparent Concern,

or emotion, and got up to leave, saying that she was sorry she had not time to call on Mrs. Brice, but thought it was best she should not, as her presence might awaken fresh grief. Mrs. Brice is the sister of General Ketchum. She sent her love to Mrs. Brice and left.

Witness went with her to the sidewalk and told her he would be over in Baltimore the next day for his father's effects. They then separated.

In reply to questions from the Conrt witness answered that Mr. Wharton stated that she had made payment to his father at Mrs. Chubb's house.

The next day, July 4th, witness went to Baltimore and saw Mrs. Wharton at her house. Then showed her

A Small Pocket Diary

that belonged to his father, and asked her to examine it for herself. She declined to take the diary, saying that she could not see to read it. It was about one o'clock in the day and bright as far as he remembers.

Witness asked if she had her glasses with her. She answered it would make no difference if she had, she would be unable to read it.

Witness then commenced and read the contents of each page of the diary to her, beginning with the fly leaf. She was at his right hand close enough to hear all he read. Among the entries on the diary, read by witness, were three credit payments of interest on E. E. W.'s note each $130, dated January 17, 1870, July 17, 1871, January 25, 1870. While reading the entries, Mrs. Wharton interrupted him several times, and spoke of the $4,000 in bonds. Witness said if she would wait until he got through he would talk about the bonds.

When she read the entry of the payment of interest on January 25th, 1871, Mrs. Wharton said that was not correct. It should be $65 instead of $130, and it was paid on the 17th of January and not on the 25th. He asked if the payment was made by checks. She answered, "No." He asked if the payments of the principal had been made by check or draft. She said, "No, it was paid with money, that she had in the house, which she received from rents." He asked if she could give him from her books the dates on which she made the payments. She replied

"She Kept no Books,

did sometimes, but they were too much trouble."

Witness then asked her to make out a memorandum of the dates on which payments were made, which she agreed to do, and to forward to him next day. Witness also requested that the memorandum should contain the date when the bonds were delivered to his father; she said she would not like to be

Compelled to Swear

to the exact dates as she kept no books; witness told her he would take General Eaton with him to the Safe Deposit Company in Washington and have him examine the bonds and see if there was any indication that they belong to her. She consented, but he does not remember in what words. She also stated she could not understand why my father claimed that she was in his debt, as she had paid him in January; and why he said he was coming to Baltimore to have settlement before she left for Europe, unless he had reference to

A Conversation She Had with Him.

She then told me my father had informed her that he had been looking at a house somewhat above his figures, and that if he made up his mind to buy it he would have to ask her to return the compliment of a loan to her, and he would give her a mortgage on the house. She told my father that she did not know if she could spare the money, but if she could possibly let him have any of the $4,000 she would do so, and that as he had accepted her note, she would certainly accept his without taking the mortgage. She also said she was sorry to be compelled to say so, but she had noticed that

My Father's Mind Was Blurred

at times; that in one or two recent conversations with her she had noticed he had lost the thread of the conversation.

Witness replied that he had not observed it himself or heard any one mention it; does not remember her reply. He stated to Mrs. Wharton on Friday, June 23d, the day previous to his father's leaving for Baltimore, while at Mrs. Chubb's house, that he had asked his father if Mrs. Wharton had paid the money due him, when his father answered she had not. When Mrs. Wharton was in Washington on the Tuesday previous, she told him she had some misunderstanding with her banker and could not pay him then and she had asked Mrs. Chubb, his father and witness to spend the Saturday with her in Baltimore and promised to pay him on that day." His father said he had

No Objection to Her Keeping the Money

as long as she remained in this country as she paid good interest; knew she was in delicate health and he might never see her again and he might need the money to help to pay for his house.

Witness asked Mrs. Wharton how she had received interest on bonds, and she replied—"In gold, greenbacks and coupons," at different times which my father paid her.

Witness went with Gen. Eaton to examine the bonds, which was done. They found no indications that the bonds belonged to Mrs. Wharton. He had promised to let her know the result of the examination by Gen. Eaton by letter, and did so. They also looked among the papers for some evidence of payments made by Mrs. Wharton, but

None was Found.

Witness said that his father bought a house in Washington on June 12, for $11,900, for which he paid the full amount on June 24. He had a receipt for the payment in full.

A cancelled check for the amount was shown but objected to by the defense.

Witness then recounted his going to Baltimore for his father's effects. Mrs. Wharton took him to the room where his father died; showed him a valise, umbrella and hat. She then went down stairs and and returned, bringing witness the key and other small articles. He opened the valise in Mrs. Wharton's presence, taking out the clothes and searching the pockets to see if he could find her note. He found nothing. The vest was in the valise. His father was fifty-eight years old; he

Never Used Drugs or Laudanum.

The prosecution now offered in evidence the books kept by Gen. Ketchum, to show the indebtedness of Mrs. Wharton to him.

Counsel for defence objected, and Mr. Steele suggested that the jury be allowed to retire before the argument on the question of admitting the books commenced.

This was assented to by counsel for the proscution, and the jury retired.

Mr. Haynes then commenced the argument, citing the authorities on whom the objection was based, at the conclusion of which the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

End of the Fisk-Mansfield Suit.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The stated postponement of the libel suit of Miss Mansfield against Fisk, which was granted to-day at Yorkville court for three weeks on account of the illness of Miss Mansfield, is probably the last of the case.

It is also stated that Fisk has paid Miss Mansfield fifteen thousand dollars as a settlement of her libel suit against him.

Connolly is sick and confined to his bed at Ludlow jail. He complains of affection of the kidneys, which his friends say he has been afflicted with for several years past, and has been brought on by his confinement and lack of exercise.

CHICAGO.

Charity from Abroad.

CHICAGO, December 17. — Countess Edla, wife of Don Fernando, of Lisbon, Portugal, herself a native of the United States, has sent through Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, sixty pounds sterling for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. A draft was also received yesterday, of one thousand pounds, from Dublin, Ireland, to be applied to some charitable purpose. This makes a total of four thousand three huudred pounds from that city.

DEATH ON THE DEEP.

Doleful Disasters.

The Alfred Le Grand has been wrecked on the Danish coast, Nine of her crew were drowned.

The Oqnende Juntande, for New York, has been totally lost.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE CRY FOR REFORM.

Republican Corruption Here and Hereabouts—The Political Pool in the "Banner County."

As one of the "signs of the times" we note a significant diminution of the tremendous growl against the corruptions of Tammany which rent the air in this locality for some time back. The falling off is doubtless attributed to the large amount of business in that line which monopolizes public attention at home.

First, we have the First ward muddle which is one of the most entertaining, Republican family jars on the programme. Whether Cohen said "they're all in, it is all right" or not, or whether Humbert cried or Coffin coughed, or Webster was "corned," or Elliot did *not* see anybody, is secondary to the great question sworn and corroborated that fraud was practiced. The First ward seems to have been in "hot water" politically for a great many years back. In the year 1863, during the Woodward campaign the ballots were systematically handled by the very parties who are now in tribulation in the ward, and nearly every vote deposited for Woodward was thrown under the table and in order to make the tally list "square." Curtin tickets were substituted for Woodward tickets throughout the day. This was proved afterward when one hundred and forty citizens testified to having voted for Woodward. Sixty-three votes more were finally announced by the Return Judges. The lesson seems to have been well learned, and practiced on since.

Next we have the "breeze" out in the Thirteenth ward whereby thirteen votes were lost—in a horn, and some tall arithmetic performed, and things carried to such an extreme as to amaze honest citizens of all classes.

And now, we have another "bomb shell" in the Radical camp in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, by which the *Hon.* John McCraw was, as is alleged, "counted in."

To show how the "old thing works," we may state that in the First precinct there were 153 votes cast for Kopp, the opponent of the Hon. John at five o'clock in the afternoon, and that when the vote was finally counted Kopp's total vote was but 138!!! And then to make the matter more dubious, the Board walked off without announcing Kopp's vote. Of course "everything was lovely" and "fair and honest!" as the committee say. And then observe the suspicious fact that the precincts of several wards were held back for reasons, which, in the opinion of many persons, could only mean one thing, and which had a purpose in case of a close vote. Well might Hon. Carl Schurz say:

"When we look abroad over this vast new country; when we see parties, corporations and rings dividing the people into classes, regularly labelled and held in fear, of hate, or greed; when we see bayonets and money deployed seditiously and unscrupulously by corrupt leaders; when we see in universal suffrage the engines of vicious demagogues; when we see the weak and timid seized into security by one device after another, or scared into silence by power; is it not time for honest citizens to organize."

The festering mass of corruption which has been gathering for years past, has come to a head, and is breaking out in spots here and there, principally here. It is gathering volume, and sending its poisonous influences into social, political and business life, and is now ripe for the lancet, and the cautery. Hence the cry all over the country for Reform. Sleek and sanctimonious villains are being screened every day; thorough rogues are escaping, and perpetrators of the most diabolical outrages go unwhipped of justice. If a man of standing is charged with any outrage, and they upon whom the outrage was committed testify minutely and particularly to the fact, a dozen leading men come forth, give evidence that they did not see the outrage committed, do not believe so good a man could have done such a thing, and think that the complainants have done much injury to an honorable and virtuous man, and should publicly apologize for bringing such an accusation. This is caught up by the great body of the people who are interested, a verdict is pronounced, and truth and justice are thus frequently crushed. We are accustomed to laugh at the absurd idea of the petty thief who, when he was proved guilty by the evidence of four witnesses who saw the crime committed, proposed to established his innocence by introducing a hundred who did'nt see him do it. Yet the fellow's idea was no more absurd than what may be constantly seen practiced in society, practised, too, with complete and almost universal success.

The "Reform" victory in our own city is but a sample protest against Rings, from a plundered, outraged and overburdened people. What is true of Pittsburgh is true, with more or less emphasis, of every Radical stronghold in the country. Waste, corruption, "jobs," extortionate tax rates, illegal fees, and disgusted tax-payers are now the rule, instead of as formeriy, the exception. The sight of ruffians on the judgment seat selling justice with ribald jokes; of ruffians in the legislature selling laws; of ruffians stealing millions of poor men's money, and spending it in "toys and lust and wine;" of nepotists glorying in their shame; of bankers and merchants conniving at the theft, and smiling on the thieves; of blackmail reduced to a science in nearly all our ports of entry; of stock jobbing foreign ministers; of Senatorial caucusses for smothering "reform." All these constitute a state of things, which is grevious, not normal or natural, and which can only be remedied by hurling from power—municipal, state and national—the shameless plunderers of the people.

Destzuctive Fire.

Shortly before six o'clock yesterday morning a small frame building used as an engine house at the gas works in Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire. One of the buildings was used as a coal house, and the other was occupied by the weigh scales and an exhaust engine. Both buildings were of brick, but the coal house had a single roof, and there was also in it some heavy timbers, used in constructing an inclined railway for conveying coal from the river.

The engine in the frame building, where the fire broke out, was used for pumping water from the engine, and it is badly damaged. The water tank, gasometers, and retort houses were not injured, and the damage done will not interfere with the supply of gas.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a pile of hot coke, piled near the frame building. The loss will probably reach six or eight thousand dollars.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

To CURE Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat se Brown's Bronchial Troches.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

Ten Passengers Injured.

Yesterday morning the mail train going East was thrown off the track one mile East of West Newton, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and the engine and cars badly wrecked, and ten persons more or less injured. The baggage car and several coaches were thrown over an embankment. Of the ten passengers injured, one had an arm broken; three bruised and ribs broken and the other six more or less scratched and bruised, but none killed.

A dispatch was sent for an extra engine and train to convey the passengers *en route*. The wounded passengers were taken to the Rohland House, West Newton, where their injuries were attended to by Dr. Vankirk. Conductor Phillips had his hand and hips slightly hurt. The accident was caused by a broken rail, and it is a miracle that the whole train was not precipitated over the bank, and many lives lost.

The following is a list of the wounded, as forwarded to us by Dr. J. A. Phillips:

The injured are all attended to. Many are slightly hurt. None of the cases will terminate fatally. The names are: Mrs. James Dixon, West Newton, fractured rib; J. H. Bowman, slight suffering from exposure; Riley M. Jacobs, Brownsville, Pa., slight; John Maliphant, Connellsville, Pa., slight; W. J. Mansfield, brakeman, contusion of hip, slight; Samuel K. White, Connellsville, Pa., simple fracture of one bone of forearm; Daniel Brown, Brownstown, laceration of scalp, not dangerous; Mrs. Maggie Swape, Tyrone Mines, Pa., slight; W. N. Halsing's two children, one with fractured collar bone, other with inside wound of shoulder; John Mahon, Sand Patch, fracture of collar bone.

Boy Missing.

A young man named Robert Deer, who lived at the head of Beaver street, in the Second ward, Allegheny city, left home last Sunday morniug to visit his aunt in the Twelfth ward of this city, and has not since been heard from. In company with a relative he went on Sunday afternoon to Herrs Island to see the fun on the ice. Deer started to cross towards the Island. When about half way across he was observed near an air hole, and shortly afterwards disappeared. It is now feared that he fell in the hole and was drowned.

Milnor Lodge, No. 87., A. Y. M.

At an election of officers of this Lodge, on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were selected to serve for the ensuing year: H. M. Butler, W. M.; W. B. Shipton, S. W.; Geo. I. Whitney, J. W.; G. C. Shidle, Secretary and Treasurer.

DAVID COFFEE, the colored man charged with cutting another colored man named Israel Clare, on the night before Thanksgiving, at a ball on Fifth avenue extension, had a hearing before Mayor Brush, and in default of $2,000 bail, was committed for trial,

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SHARON is to have a new Opera House

NEW CASTLE has voted against waterworks.

NILES, Ohio, offers ten acres of land for the rolling mills of the A. & G. W. R. R.

RABBITS are plenty this season in Indiana county, and retail at 20c apiece.

MR. JOHN FOHR, the noted Reading wine manufacturer, died in that city on Thursday last.

THE *Genius of Liberty* says that Fayette county is destined to be the richest county in the Commonwealth.

AND now measles have broken out among the juveniles at Enon Valley. The schools are very thinly attended.

THE gentle sex of New Castle are knitting pulse warmers. The are also embroidering impossible dogs and cats on slippers, to be presented to Augustus Adolphus on Christmas day.

ALTOONA Methodists rigorously prosecute perambulating bummers who congregate in front of their church. Such a method is likely to prevent future annoyance.

WE learn that a young child died in this place on Friday last from erysipelas produced from vaccination. We also hear of several more in a very critical condition from the same cause.—*Pottsville Standard.*

IT is authoritively stated here that the companies operating the coal mines in the Lackawanna Valley have determined to make a reduction in miners' wages for the new year, and if the miners shall continue to work at the present rates no suspension of mining operations will take place. All late rumors about an impending suspension are purely sensational.

WE have reliable authority for stating that the work on the extension of the Hempfield railroad from this place to a point on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will be commenced by the Baltimore and Ohio company early next spring, and will be vigorously pushed to completion. The route will be determined at any early date.—*Washington Examiner.*

OHIO NEWS.

SMALL POX at Uricksville.

TWENTY new railroads are being constructed in Ohio.

DRESSED pork in McArthurs, Vinton county, commands $5 10 per hundred pounds.

THE conundrum at Newark is, what has become of the Relief Fund, and the Soldiers' Monument Fund?

AT Akron, a canal boat driver twisted a mule's tail to make it go. There was a a funeral the next day.

THE forfeited land sale in Tuscarawas county amounts to six and three-fourths acres and three town lots.

THE annual election for directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad will be held in Cleveland, at 10 o'clock A. M., January 3d, 1872.

THE marriageble persons of Carroll county indulged in eighteen dollars worth of marriage license the past month, and the Probate Judge is happy.

THE miners at the Nelsonville and New Straitsville coal banks are on a strike, the operators having demanded a reduction to 3½ cents per bushel.

A GERMAN citizen called for a marriage license in Williams county, and the Probate Judge gave him "A declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States."

MR. PETER POORMAN, of Somerset, recently killed a hog weighing six hundred and sixty-four pounds, from which was rendered one hundred and fifty-two pounds of lard. Who can beat that?

EX-SENATOR ALLEN sold last week to Mr. Julius Vocatter, of Pittsburgh, one hundred and ninety head of fat cattle, raised on his Fruit Hill farm, near Chillicothe, which averaged in weight 1,431 pounds, at about five dollars per hundred, receiving for the lot $13,530.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	108⅝
United States 6s, 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅝
Union Pacific Road	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1871.

REMARKS—Contrary to the hopes, expectations, and may we not add the prayers of the people, the weather has again become extremely cold, so that all hopes of an early resumption of navigation for the present are at an end. To use a homely phrase "what can't be cured must be endured," hence we suppose we must "grin and bear it." Happy those whose coal bins are full—unhappy those whose coal piles are low or clear out. The markets present no new features, either with regard to prices or the amount of business being transacted. Trade is decidedly dull and bids fair to remain so for some time to come. Those who make a specialty of holiday goods will have a good time for the incoming weeks. People will be gay and happy during the holiday season, even though the weather be cold and the rivers covered with ice. Turkeys, mince pies, etc., are now in order, and as the market is fully supplied, all can supply themselves.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	635
Cheese	235
Wheat, sks	305
Corn, sks	187
Barley, sks	309
Oats, sks	1,413
Dressed Hogs	103
Bacon, tcs	35
Rye, sks	126
Apples, bbls	31
Bacon pcs	1,620

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; sales of sugar cured hams at 14½a15c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain 7½c; ribbed sides 8c; short ribbed 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 10c; lard in tierces 9½a10c; mess pork $14 per barrel.

POULTRY—The market contains an abundant supply; sales of dressed chickens at 11a12½c, turkeys 12a14c; ducks 12a14c; geese 9a10c per pound.

POTATOES—The market continues firm with a good local demand; sales of peach blows at 80a90c; mixed 70a75c per bushel. Jersey sweets $4 25a4 50 per barrel.

HAY—The receipts continue light; the market was firm with plenty of buyers; we note sales of baled in a jobbing way at $28a35 per ton as per quality and condition.

HONEY—In good supply; we note sales at 25a30c per pound.

HOMINY—Market steady; sales from first hands at $5; from store $5 50 is demanded.

LIME—Sales of Perrysburg white at $2a2 25 per barrel; Cleveland $2 25; Eastern $1 75 per barrel.

ASHES—The market was steady with a good local demand for the various kinds; soda ash common at 4a4½c; refined at 4¾a4¾c; potash at 9¾a10c; pearls at 10¾a11c; per pound.

APPLES—The demand was fully up with the supply bodies very firm in their views; prices are evidently tending upward; we note sales of fair to medium at $2 50aa; choice at $3 50a4.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have fallen of, still the supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; prices ranged as follows: common to medium at 50a55c; prime to choice 60a65c.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing; prices have declined; sales of choice roll were made at 25a28c; common lots are dull prices are very uncertain, the demand for expert has fallen off.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand at $4 25a450 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Buyers are disposed to hold off or at least purchase very sparingly; the tendency is downward; we quote nominally at 8a10c per lb.

BEANS—Market is quiet and inactive; prices are unchanged with sales at $2a2 50.

BEESWAX—Market reported bare and prices nominal.

CEMENT—The supply was fully up with the demand; we can report sales of Louisville at $2 50a3; Rosendale, $1a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—In good supply with sales at 85a90c.

CRANBERRIES—Prices unchanged; Jersey cultivated, $12a14; Sackett's, $17.

CIDER—In good supply at $5, $8a9 per barrel.

CHEESE—We can report a steady market with a fair trade demand, sales of New York Goshen at 15¾a16c; Ohio Goshen, 15a15½c; Factory, 14a14½c; Dairy, 12a13c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady but not active; prices are without change; we note sales of standard brands at 20¾a21c for round lots.

DRESSED HOGS—We can report liberal receipts and a good local demand; packers are taking hold liberally; we note sales at 4¾a5c, and in a small way at 5¼a5½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market was less firm; the asking rates were peaches, halves, 10a10½c; mixed; 8a8½c; quarters, 7a0c; apples, common, 6½a7½c; choice, 8a8¼c per pound.

EGGS—Market very firm; prices rule higher with sales at 33a35c per day.

FLOUR—The market remains firm with a good trade demand; as the stock in first hands is only a light one holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; we continue to quote good spring extra $7 25a7 50; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 75; red winter wheat, good to choice $7 25a7 50. Rye flour $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market may be set down as a firm one with light receipts; wheat we continue to quote, fair to choice red winter $1 45a1 50; white $1 50a1 55 per bushel. Oats are steady but not active; sales of mixed by the car load 44a44½c; white 45½a46c. Corn, market decidedly firmer; sales ear bulk and sacked 63a65c; for shelled prices were the same as for ear. Rye, the market is quiet at 90c. Barley buyers are disposed to hold off; nominal rates for spring 80a85c; fall 85a90c per bushel.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 20.—Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1 49; No 1 white $1 46; amber $1 40.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 21, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was entirely devoid of animation, dealers being apart in their views and not disposed to come to terms. The result was we did not learn of any transactions. Below will be found the asking rates.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were as follows:

Spot	10¾c
S. O. all year	10¾c
B. O. all year	11c
Parker's	$3 75
Lower Creek	$4 25
Oil City	$4 35

No sales were reported.

REFINED.

The rates were the same as previously reported with a steady market. We quote as follows:

Spot	21¾c
December	22c
January	22c
February	22¼c
March	22¾c

The above for easier delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—The market was quiet with light transactions yesterday. We quate as follows:

UPPER CREEK.

1,000 bbls	Spot	$4 00
800	" "	4 02½
4,000	" "	4 00
1,000	" "	4 05

LOWER CREEK.

2,000	" regular	4 00
1,000	" spot	4 00
3,000	"	4 00
2,000	"	4 00
4 cars	spot	4 00

OIL CITY.

6 cars	$ 30

NEW YORK, December 20—Market somewhat irregular; the shippin demand is light and prices are somewhat nominal; crude in bulk is quoted at 13c with sales of 1,000 bbls at that price. Refined 22¾c for contracts and very little offered. Philadelphia delivery—market steadies with more enquiry; refined for December quoted at 21¾c bid and 22c asked.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 20.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; held at $4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, December 20.—Market quiet $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—Market in better feeling; $4 00 offered for spot and s. o. in 1871.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—Market quiet and firm; standard white 21¾c; December 21¾a22c; January 22¼c; March 22¼. Crude 11⅞c. Cases 26½c.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1871.

CATTLE

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 30 cars, or 540 head. In addition to these there were about 150 head from adjoining counties, making in all some 700 head on sale this morning. In quality the offerings were unusually good, comprising among the number a great many extra or Christmas cattle. Quite a number of the steers in the market weighed 2,000 lbs, and a few ran from 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. The butchers had an opportunity of purchasing some of the finest cattle ever offered in any market, and quite a number of them did so.

The number of cattle on sale to-day was about sufficient to supply the butchers at this season of the year. The market opened up fair, dealers holding cattle firm at prices about 50c per hundred pounds higher than ruled last week; butchers knowing well that the supply was not greater than was required, commenced buying early in the morning and a great many of them purchasing two weeks cattle, (next Monday being Christmas), the market under this influence became brisk at better prices than have ruled since last spring; holders of stock had no difficulty in making sales and, and something unusual, all reported trade satisfactory.

There is no donbt but what to-day's market was the best drovers have had for a long time. Our market, till within a few weeks, has been glutted with stock principally of the common and lower grades, and selling has been hard work, but now the surrounding counties are pretty well drained of cattle, and dealers can go west and purchase a much better quality of stock without having the fear of meeting overstocked markets. From this time on, some of our drovers will buy in Chicago every week, and we look for more regular and better markets after the holidays.

SOCKERS.

The supply of stockers on sale to-day was again small. There was quite a number of farmers here desirous of purchasing but most of them had to go home without getting any. Dealers all say that the cattle are held too high in the west to be brought here and sold at prices farmers want to buy at.

PRICES.

The following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle were sold:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500	$6 50a7 00
Prime steers 1,300 to 1,300	6 00a6 25
Medium steers 1,100 to 1,200	5 25a5 75
Common butchers' stock	4 50a5 00
Cows, heifers, bulls, &c	3 00a4 50
Stockers	3 50a4 00

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 500 head. The market opened up firm and continued so until the close. Everything was sold, and dealers report the market a slight improvement over last week. A good many butchers purchased a two weeks' supply, and this helped to make the market active. At ten o'clock all the sheep were sold.

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs by rail, this week, footed up some 8 cars or 800 head. In addition to these were some small lots which came with cattle and sheep, making probably 900 head on sale this moruing. The number of outsiders or transient dealers in the market was larger than usual. The market was active though prices were lower, and some of the sellers report losses.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 20—Cotton steady; low middling at 18¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries and oils unchanged. Pork dull and drooping at $13 75. Lard drooping at 8¾a9¼c. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; shoulders at 5¼c; sides at 6¼a6½c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders at 6¾c; sides at 7¾a7¾c. Hogs quiet and weak at $4 40a6 65.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 20.—Wheat dull with no sales; No. 1 red winter held at $1 45; No. 2 $1 36. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firm at 44c. Refined petroleum 21¼a22c; car lots of crude steady at $4 90a5 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrival of cattle to-day was fair. The market was but moderately active. buyers wanting to purchase at lower prices than last week. For the extra grades the market is not quite so good, while on common and lower grades there is very little change, though all are selling slower. The supply on sale is sufficient to meet the demand, and prices cannot be advanced any. The following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra	$7 50
Prime	7 00
Good	6 25
Fair	5 00
Medium	4 50
Inferior	3 75
Scalawags	2 75

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were fair to-day, and in quality are rather better than they have been. The market this morning opened up fair, with a demand well up to the supply, and a good many hogs changed hands. The weather is favorable, and there is no quotable change in price since our last report. The following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra Phila.,	$4 90
Good to prime Phila., 225 to 250 lbs	4 65
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	4 40
Still fed hogs,	4 25
Rough to common,	4 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep to-day were fair and of a good quality. The market was slow and sheep selling at figures fully ¼c lower than last week. The offerings for the last two weeks have been unusually good, and the market to this time on the best grades, such as extra and fancy stock, fair, but the continued free arrivals have diminished the demand for fancy grades, and consequently they are selling more slowly. The following are the current rates for the differnt grades:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs,	$5 50a6 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	5 12a5 25
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25a4 75
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 75a4 00
Foot rot and scalawags	2 00

Following are some sales from which the reader can have an idea of the market:

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	15,200	5 25	1	6,200	5 00
1	3,790	6 00	14	15,500	5 25
15	15,810	5 50	17	16,060	5 37
32	39,360	5 37	16	20,840	5 50

HOGS.

24	6,770	4 70	43	12,300	4 85
23	6,660	4 70	211	59,370	4 65
34	9,630	4 50	109	24,820	4 60
71	15,410	4 20	51	12,360	4 35

SHEEP.

60	9,250	7 62	36	3,070	00
88	8,280	4 75	82	8,120	5 00
470	38,490	4 40	272	14,870	4 90

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Gold closed up weak at 108⅞a109; the stock brokers were large borrowers of gold to-day; sold the same to obtain currency to carry their stocks.

Stocks opened dull and on call were strong with Lake Shore and Western Union as the features. Before banker's made up their bank accounts the market sold off slightly but subsequently advanced from ¼ to ½ per cent. The greatest improvement was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Lake Shore and Erie; there was a little more activity in the above mentioned stocks, but the list was dull.

A small broker firm on the bear side of Pacific Mail failed this afternoon.

The feature of interest in Walll street to-day was the money market, which has been more stringent than any day this month. Loans were made as high as ⅜c per day on Governments and scarce at that price. Again currency is flowing to the interior freely, in part for insurance settlements in Chicago. Express companies have made some heavy engagements for out-flowing currency this week and in some quarters these engagements are estimated at $5,000,000.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat moderately active, but on a decline; No 1 spring $1 23½; No 2 $1 17¾; No 3 $1 09; sellers January $1 48¾; February $1 21. Corn dull and drooping; No 2 mixed 40¾a40¾c; rejected 38½c; seller for January 40¾c; February 41¾a41¾c; April 43¾a43½c; May 47a48c. Oats quiet and weak at 31½c; rejected 28a28½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 62a62½c. Barley quiet and unhanged; No 2 fall 59c; strictly fresh 60c. Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; $13 15a13 20 seller for January; $13 25a13 30 for February; $14 70a13 75 for March. Lard dull and a shade lower at 8½c; seller for January 8¾a8¾c; seller for February 9c. March 9¼c. Green meats steady and unchanged. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾c; short rib middles 5¼c. Beef products unchanged. Hogs dull and drooping; live $4a4 55, with bulk of sales at $4 20a4 30; dressed $4 95. Whisky firm at 88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 20. — Flour firm $5 65a5 70. Wheat dull and 1c. lower; No 2 $1 18½; seller January $1 19¾a1 19¾. Oats, No. 2 firmer at 32¾c. Corn, No. 2 mixed quiet at 40½c. Rye, No. 1 easier at 63½c. Barley, No. 1 60c. Provisions easier. Mess port $13 00a13 50. Bacon, shoulders, 8a8¾c; sides, clear rib 4¾c. Lard, prime kettle rendered 9c; steam 8¾c. Hogs active and advanced; live $4 30a6 15; dressed steady at $5 05.

LANE & BODLEY,

John and Water Streets.

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS AND MILL WORK.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With Solid Iron Frames, Wrought Iron Head Blocks and Friction Feed.

LATH AND SHINGLE MACHINES,

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

SHAFTING!

Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings.

SAFETY POWER ELEVATORS.

Our Designs, Patterns, Tools and Facilities are the most **Complete and Extensive** in the country. Enabling us to produce the BEST WORK at the lowest prices.

Illustrated Catalogues and Prices furnished free on application to

LANE & BODLEY.

nov13-2taw3m-&2taw3ms

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. pib:lyw4p

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin disease.

DIED.

CALDWELL—At her residence, 19 Knoll street, Allegheny, on Sabbath, December 17th, Mrs. MARTHA JANE CALDWELL, in the 43d year of her age.

MCKEE—On Monday morning, December 18th, at 7 o'clock, DAVID MCKEE, aged 85 years, father of the late David F. McKee.

NELSON—On Saturday evening, December 16, 1871, HENRY NELSON, aged 73 years.

WINEBIDDLE—At his residence, Penn avenue, on Thursday evening, December 14, 1871, PHILIP WINEBIDDLE, in the 91st year of his age.

SAMPSON—December 18, 1871, at 6 o'clock EDWARD J., son of T. J. and Elizabeth Sampson, aged eleven weeks.

HESS—On Thursday noon, December 14, of typhoid fever, SARAH ELIZABETH HESS, daughter of the late C. Karcher, Esq., wife of Geo. Chr. Hess, in her 27th year.

Peril and Precaution.

This is a season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to fortify the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, the tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alternative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity of the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the the spirits, this exhilirant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can much be proved? for anything may be said by unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local letters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rate

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

No. 84 Market Street.

DUBIOUS DISEASES

For years, we might almost say for centuries, consumption has been classed among the diseases of doubtful cure; consequently, people, when they have supposed it to exist, have abandoned all hope of staying its progress, and have allowed its victims to suffer on until death gathers them into its yawning Not so now. Dr. Keyser, with Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, has established the truth, that consumption like any other disease, has its remedy. Not one or two sporadic cases, that perhaps would have recovered under the hand of nature alone, but dozens and scores of healthy people have been rescued from the grasp of this fell destroyer of the human family, and live to bless Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure their latest breath. So much is this the case that there is hardly a family on whose mantle piece may not be seen the famous bottle bearing this inscription: "Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, or Pulmonic Restorative," a name significant enough, and before the contents of which incipient pulmonic maladies vanish like noxious mists before the morning sun. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a healthful elixir, which none who ever used it can do of dubious value. It can be had at the Doctors Great Medicine Store, **167** Liberty street, **$1** per bottle, **4** for **$5**. Dr. Keyser's private consulting office in the rear of his store, from **10** a. m. to **6** p. m.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE in Bankruptcy of Azariah Dunham, will sell at public sale, at the times and places following, the following personal property, viz:

AT SOMERSET, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER **23, 1871**, two draft horses, one two-horse wagon, two sets wagon harness, double set buggy harness, one set ox harness; also **250** shooks, **5,000** staves, one driving machine and shop tools at Bakersville; also a one stave machine, **3,700** staves, one grindstone and shop tools at Woy's shop.

AT BUCKSTOWN, SOMERSET CO. PA., ON TUESDAY, **26TH, 1871**, one four-horse wagon, two sets wagon harness, double set buggy harness, one set ox harness; also **250** shooks, **5,000** staves, one driving machine and shop tools at Bakersville; also a one stave machine, **3,700** staves, one grindstone and shop tools at Woy's shop.

AT BUCKSTOWN, SOMERSET CO. PA., ON TUESDAY, **26TH, 1871**, one four-horse wagon, two sets wagon harness, double set buggy harness, one set ox harness; also one shaving machine, **315** shooks, **15 751** staves, one set shook knives, **1,200** staves, one set shook knives, one shaving machine, **1200** staves, one shaving machine and shop tools at the M. Walker shop; also the property at the Moses Lambert shop, one shaving machine, **61** shooks **10,432** shook staves, together with all the shop tools; also one shaving machine, **1,1** staves, one grindstone and the shop tools at Spangler shop, close to Shanksville shop.

AT SHADE FURNACE, SOMERSET CO. PA., ON WEDNESDAY, December **27th, 1871**, one grey mare and colt, wagons, harness, harrows, plows, hay-rake, windmill, hay-fork and tackle, wheelbarrow, double-trees, single-trees, anvil, lot of old iron, about **100** tons hay, **250** bus. oats, **10** bus. wheat, about **25** bus. rye, lot of corn in husk, one two-horse sled, **231** shooks at Bear Mill, **16** shooks on Berkey's Hill, and **20** shooks at Scalp Level.

AT ARMAUGH, INDIANA CO. PA., ON FRIDAY DECEMBER **29th, 1871**, **25** shooks, **6,0** staves, one set shook tools, **3** lots syrup; also one shaving machine, **50,000** shook staves, **1,** shook one grindstone, one wheelbarrow, shook tools, shop and house with one-fourth acre of ground Dilltown; also about **200** shooks at Ninevah.

AT OAKLAND, ALLEGANY CO., MD., ON TUESDAY, JANUARY **2, 1872**, the property of Hutton & Switch, viz: **1** shaving machine, **1** shook, **50,000** shook staves, **6,000** **38** inch staves, **30,000** staves on lands of Thomas W. Ashbe, **33,000** staves on Armstrong tract, **5,000** on Deal tract, **2** bowels, **1** level, **1** croze, **7** jointers, **4** t hoops, **1** chamfering knife, **1** grindstone, **1** whiffletree, **40** iron nuts, **1** large tub, **1** crosscut saw, **1** bound barrel; also **1** shook shop, **1** shook shaving machine, shop and stable; also at W shop, six miles from Oakland, **1** shaving machine, **43** shooks, **3,500** staves, **2** crozes, **1** bowel, level **2** crisits, pole axe, **31** truss hoops, **2** grindstones jointers, crowbar, **1** chamfering knife, shaving machine on land of William Harvey, about **3,7** staves at and about the machine; also **1** shaving machine on land of David Abernathy, about **7,0** staves at machine; also **1,000** staves on land of W. Wilson; **1,400** staves on land of Wm. Cheshol **5,000** staves on lands of Alex. Kitzmiller; **2,** staves on land of P. P. Pendleton; also at Swanto **1** shaving machine, **2** cast-iron heaters, stoves, truss rope, crozes, chamfering knife, level form, **2** bowels, **4** jointers and bitts, **15** truss hoops grindstone, adz, **2** drawing knives, **15** hoes, **1** crowbar, **1** poker.

AT GRANTSVILLE, ALLEGHENY CO., MD., ON THURSDAY, JANUARY **4th, 1872**, **1** mule, saddle, **3** chairs, **1** easy chair, **1** table, **1** bed stead and bedding, **1** book case, coal stove and pipe, show case, coil three quarter inch rope, **1** lot store shelving and drawers, one **2**-horse sled, buggy-pole, lock-chain, **1** shaving machine, truss hoops, scoo **2,500** shook staves, **1** lot of shook tools; also at mountain shop near Grantsville, **1** shaving machine, **16,000** staves at shop, **8,000** staves on land of John Apple, Thomas Hamond and H. Fel **2** levels, **2** bowels, crozes, chamfering knife, grindstone, **10** truss hoops and **4** jointers; also at the Miller shop near Grantsville, **1** shaving machine, **5,2** staves on land of John Davis, **2** truss hoops, **3** bo crozes, grind stone, truss rope, crozes and chamfering knife; also at Gilman Shop near Grantsville, shaving machine, **2,000** staves at shop, **15,0** staves on lands of Adam Hartman, G. Bowser, Jo